To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

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IMPERIAL RULE BODY PLANNING TO LAUNCH NEW POLITICAL DRIVE

I.R.A. Political Council to Sponsor Meetings All Over Nation

BEGINNING DECEMBER 15

Objective of Campaign Is to Increase Fighting Spirit Of People

A new political movement to undertake an epochal gearing of the nation for the final victory is scheduled to be launched by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association (Yokusei-kai) after the 84th ordinary session of the Diet.

Persuaded that this the third year of the War of Greater East Asia is one in which the war will take on truly decisive proportions, the Yokusei-kai has decided to manifest its true worth as the sole political organization of the realm and to tune the morale of the people to the highest pitch for the grand march to victory.

Accordingly, the various organs of the Yokusei-kai have been considering plans for a drive to achieve that end. The council of permanent managers of the organization met Saturday and adopted a program for mass meetings to be held in various areas where there are regional administrative councils, beginning with a rally in Hiroshima on December 15 and lasting until about the middle of January next year.

The elders, younger leaders and orators are to be mobilized for the nation-wide campaign to tighten the moral tension of the people for the smashing blows to be dealt the United States and Britain.

This will be the first time that the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is sponsoring political speech meetings. Besides five meetings within this year speeches are also to be given to the middle of January in Sapporo, Hakodate, Niigata, Nagoya, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe. In addition to these, two or three meetings are to be held in Kwanto and Kyushu.

These speech meetings are to precede the new national political movement to be developed after the Diet session, extending the 100,000,000 people all-out movement launched in the summer of this year in scale and intensity.

The schedule of the meetings during December follows:

At Fukuro-cho National School, Hiroshima, December 15; speakers: Fusanosuke Maeda, Giju Manabe and Jujiro Morita.

At Library Hall, Matsuyama, December 19; speakers: Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Motoharu Baba and Juji Satsuma.

At Public Hall, Kokura, December 19; speakers: Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, Dr. Minoru Togo and Wataru Narahashi.

At Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo, December 18; speakers Toshio Shimada, Dr. Masataka Ota and Kunitoshi Tsugumo.

At Public Hall, Sendai, December 18; speakers: Nobutaka Shitenno, Seichiro Kita and Teiichi Nishikawa.

U.S. RAIL WORKERS SCORE EIGHT-CENT WAGE RAISE

Senate Passes Resolution by Vote of 74 to 4—Employes Are Ready to Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—The United States Senate drew up and passed a resolution, by an overwhelming majority of 74 to 4, recognizing the raise of 8 cents per hour for the 1,100,000 railway employes in America, according to Washington reports. The resolution was then referred to the House of Representatives.

Strong opposition to the resolution by government authorities had been completely ignored by the Senate, and in this connection James Burns, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, said: "If such a bill is passed, the counter-inflationary measures will be completely upset."

If the Lower House approves the bill and submits it for presidential sanction, President Roosevelt will once more be caught in a very perplexing situation. The railway workers, however, all set for a general strike, are expressing apparent dissatisfaction with the 8 cents per hour raise.

WINTER COMES TO XX BASE
(Passed by the War Ministry)

Enormous Success Is Achieved By Burmese In Economic Field

Prime Minister Vigorously Leading Country Toward Reconstruction With Willing Cooperation Of People—Full Unity Realized

"Without Asia"—with this slogan Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, is now leading his countrymen fervently and vigorously toward the road for reconstruction. Burma which was resuscitated from the cruel clutches of the British has successfully united its various races for the one and only purpose of reconstructing the country on a firm foundation for the realization of self-sufficiency in the economic as well as industrial fields.

Thus, commented Shigehiro Okada, head of the Asahi branch in Rangoon, Burma, in reiterating the enormous achievements successfully completed during the last eleven months. Mr. Okada's comment in full follows:

The British who for the last half a century had reduced the Burmese to servitude, were completely driven out of Burma where they now have no right to make a come-back. Burma has thus realized its long-cherished dream of independence. However, it is too early to conclude that Burma is now able to remain in tranquillity and peace when the Anglo-American forces are daily threatening Burma from all directions. It goes without saying that the enemy will make desperate efforts to re-take the Burma route. Burma has again been transformed into a fighting arena enveloped in a raging fire. Hence, its reconstruction is being obstructed by the enemy.

Has Common Destiny

Burma, as an integral part of Greater East Asia, must shoulder the destiny of the Asiatics in cooperation with the other members of Greater East Asia. Burma as the westernmost base in Asia and as the indispensable base for the Indian Independence Movement, must play an important role in the present warfare. Never before in its history has Burma attracted as much interest and concern of the whole world as at present.

The Burmese are fortunate to be administered by Prime Minister Ba Maw who is capable and efficient and perfectly qualified to steer his nation through this turbulent period. His capacity as a statesman was sufficiently attested to by their realization of unity in the founding of the Dobama Sinyetha Movement. As a great leader with every qualification required of the Head of State, he is trusted and respected not only by his own countrymen but by the peoples of other nations as well.

Prime Minister Ba Maw, completely eradicating everything Occidental from himself as well as from his country, has pointed out the road to be followed by his people—that is, "The Resurrection of Asiatic Characteristics" and "The Restoration of National Consciousness As Burmese." In promulgating the independence of Burma he elucidated the actual condition of Burma in simple and tangible words. His words, though sad, were strong and forceful. To rid the nation of Anglo-American influences and to resurrect national consciousness are the imminent tasks now confronting the Prime Minister. With firm confidence in the fact that without Asia Burma cannot exist, war was declared on America and Britain. While the Burmese land is daily being swept of the dust accumulated during the British rule the British forces are attempting sinister machinations to cajole and threaten the Burmese from the back door. However, it is obvious that today every Burmese will fight to death to check the British maneuvers to effect a come-back.

Reconstruction Proceeding

Various measures vital for the reconstruction of the nation are now being translated into action. With the unity of miscellaneous races and with the stabilization of economic interests the country is to be re-established on a solid foundation, politically as well as economically and ideologically. The Karens who have harbored antagonism against the Burmese due to the deliberate machinations of the British, are now on friendly terms with the Burmese. Not only the Karens, but others including the Kachins, Chins, and the Arakans have been united by the single purpose of carrying out the weighty task of reconstruction. With the incorporation into Burma of the Shan States which were hitherto exempted from Burmese jurisdiction, perfect harmony and unity have been achieved in the country.

The two opposing political parties, the Thakin and the Sinyetha, were united and a new powerful party, the Dobama Sinyetha, was born which is to play a most vital part in the enlightenment of the Burmese.

As to the youths' movement in Burma, the branch office of the East Asia Youths' Federation has started animated activities, contributing toward their realization of the national aspiration of the Burmese.

The women, on the other hand, have organized the First Aid Volunteer Corps which is daily conducting noteworthy activities in its own field. In the rural districts women are reclaiming wastelands in order to grow vegetables, while some are cooperating in the work of sweeping the precincts of the pagodas in their respective towns and villages. Thus, all Burmese, whether on the firing line or on the home front, are bending their utmost efforts toward the concentration of all available means on the pivotal aim of reconstruction.

Offer Volunteer Services

To the building of highways, to the construction of vessels for transportation purposes, as well as to the repairing of bridges and banks, tens of thousands of Burmese are offering volunteer services. With the sweat and blood of the Burmese themselves, Burma is daily being converted into a land of happiness and prosperity.

The Burmese National Army organized under the command of Major-General Thakin Aung San, comprises men of iron will and determination. The Army stationed on the borders is now defending the country from enemy skirmishes. The achievements of the Army, attesting to the soldiers' courage and unbending sense of responsibility, have completely overturned the British opinion that the Burmese are not capable of becoming good soldiers. Anyone passing by the border or visiting Rangoon will witness the Burmese youth manifesting the true Burmese dauntless spirit by proudly and whole-heartedly cooperating with the Japanese Forces.

The industrial and economic activities in Burma are not lagging behind the others. The British exploiters who squeezed the impoverished farmers to the last drop of blood, particularly in the fertile areas along the Irrawaddy River, were completely swept away. With the founding of the People's Bank and with the happy prospect of installing a National Bank in the near future, financial operations have become greatly animated. The British oppressors hitherto monopolized the financial activities in Burma, but with the founding of the National Bank, economic stability will be realized, thus enabling the Burmese to fully utilize the fertile soil for their own profit. Thus, a bright vista has been opened to the Burmese economic world.

Food Output Unaffected

The transfer of farm-hands to other fields of labor has not affected the production of agricultural foodstuffs as was anticipated. With less hands available, the farmers are exerting greater efforts to keep up their productive capacity. With the lofty aim of becoming self-sufficient in every sphere of livelihood, the colonial policy hitherto pursued by the British usurpers has been replaced by that of self-sufficiency which was urgently pushed forward by the Japanese administration. The plan for the increased production of cotton, salt, fish, and vegetables, as well as rice which is the staple food of the Burmese, has been launched with considerable success. In line with the increased production of foodstuffs, means of transportation must be further facilitated in order to stabilize wartime economy.

Burma under the assiduous and far-sighted leadership of the Head of State, is now pushing forward in the political, economic, military, as well as ideological spheres, while at the same time playing its vital role in the prosecution of the war as the foremost front of the common prosperity region. As has been manifested in the Declaration of Independence, the tasks of Independent Burma are enormous and the security of East Asia for the Asiatics has not yet been realized. While Burma's reconstruction is yet in its process, the Burmese must fight out their fight with their very life-blood. It is not an exaggeration to predict that the restoration of East Asia for the Asiatics will not be completed until peace and prosperity prevail throughout Burma.

ADMITS CARRIER LOSSES

Tacit admission of the huge losses in plane carriers suffered by the U.S. Navy recently is seen in a statement by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, who is reported to have declared that "land bases alone can after all be relied upon for raiding the Japanese mainland," according to a Canton dispatch to the Mainichi.

JAPANESE IN HUNAN ALL SET TO SMASH ENEMY'S NEW MOVE

Foe Sends More Reinforcements to Hanyang and Yuan River Areas

CHIANG LOSES 10 DIVISIONS

Chungking Bases Near Changteh Pulverized—Air Strength Also Hit

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 11.—A tense situation prevails in the new war sector in northern Hunan Province between the Hanyang River and the southern bank of the Yuan River where Chungking dispatched the 58th, 72nd and the provisionally organized Second Army in an effort to counter-attack the Japanese Forces in the vicinity of Changteh.

Fresh from the Changteh victory, the Japanese Forces are welcoming the enemy's counter-attack as another opportunity to crush the Chungking forces on the broad plains of Hunan.

In the central China campaign the Japanese Units during one month of operations in the enemy's sixth war zone effectively crushed the enemy's 44th, 66th, 73rd, 74th and 79th armies totaling in all some ten divisions.

Moreover, the enemy's stronghold of Changteh, which is centrally situated in China's rice bowl, was reduced. Chungking's 10th, 99th and 103rd armies which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek hurriedly rushed northward to relieve the doomed city of Changteh were also snared and annihilated on the southern bank of the Yuan River.

At present the enemy movement is interpreted as a desperate effort to retrieve their unfavorable position.

Chiang Bases Demolished

Domei

HANKOW, December 11.—Imperial Forces in Central China, as a result of over one month's military operations against the enemy forces in the Sixth and the Ninth war districts, have completely defeated them besides totally demolishing the enemy's bases of operations in the vicinity of Changteh, it was announced by the Japanese military authorities today. The military operations in these war districts are still going on. The war results ascertained up to December 8 are as follows:

1. Enemy forces reduced to less than one-tenth of their original strength:
   - (a) The 73rd Army composed of the temporarily organized 5th Division, 15th Division and the 77th Division.
   - (b) The 100th Army, composed of the 63rd and the 19th Divisions.
   - (c) The 99th Army, composed of the 197th Division and the temporarily organized 54th Division.
   - (d) The 42nd Army, composed of the 61st Division and the 150th Division.
   - (e) The 10th Army, composed of the 3rd Division, 190th Division and the 10th Division of the Reservists.
   - (f) The 74th Army (the 57th Division).
2. Enemy forces reduced to less than one-half of their original strength:
   - (a) The 89th Army, composed of the 98th Division, the 194th Division and the temporarily organized 6th Division.
   - (b) The 66th Army, composed of the 185th Division and the 99th Division.
   - (c) The 74th Army, composed of the 51st Division and the 58th Division.
3. Enemy forces reduced by less than one-third of the original strength:
   - (a) The 18th Army, composed of the 11th Division and the 18th Division.
   - (b) The 16th Division, the 13th Division, the 92nd Division, and part of the 67th Division and the 30th Division.

U.S. Air Force Hit

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 11.—Japanese air units have recently been intensifying their attacks on the air bases of the American air forces in China, thus counteracting the enemy's desperate attempts to augment his aerial strength on the Continent.

In July of this year, when our

(Continued on Page 2)

HITLER FELICITATES EMPEROR OF JAPAN ON 2ND ANNIVERSARY

Expresses Conviction That Japanese War Triumphs Will Continue

PACT SIGNED 2 YEARS AGO

Reichsfuehrer and Il Duce Also Exchange Congratulatory Messages

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler today, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Military Agreement, sent a congratulatory message to His Majesty the Emperor as follows:

"On this the second anniversary of the signing of the Military Agreement between Japan, Germany and Italy, I venture to express to Your Imperial Majesty my firm conviction that the ever victorious Japanese Armed Forces will continue to achieve brilliant successes and that the struggle of the German people for the freedom of Europe and the construction of a new order will be attained without fail through the final victory of the German Armed Forces."

Hitler, Il Duce Exchange Greetings

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—Congratulatory messages were exchanged today between Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and Il Duce Benito Mussolini on the occasion of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Military Agreement.

The Fuehrer's telegram to Il Duce said:

"Sincere greetings and high hopes to you on this occasion of the second anniversary of the day on which the Empire of Japan, National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy cast their lots together in a common war. I have every confidence in your dauntless and unbeatable spirit that continues to fight our common enemies in the face of every adversity. Will you accept my assurance of our firm conviction that through the final victory of the three nations signatory to the Tripartite Military Agreement is guaranteed a future full of happiness and freedom for our respective peoples."

Il Duce Mussolini's message to the Fuehrer:

"On this the anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Military Agreement which joined the nations of Japan, Germany and Italy by means of arms for the ultimate victory which is to bring about a new and righteous world order, I will again assure you that the Italian Socialist Republic is steadily making preparations to wrest back the territory now in the theater of war. Hearty greetings to you."

S. BORNEO ADMINISTRATION TO CREATE ADVISORY BODY

Will Be Composed of Native Inhabitants; Assembly Due For Banjermasin

Domei

BANJERMASIN, December 9.—The Director-General of the Civil Affairs Department of the Japanese Administration in Southern Borneo, in a statement issued on December 7, clarified the part to be played by native inhabitants in administration, it was revealed here today.

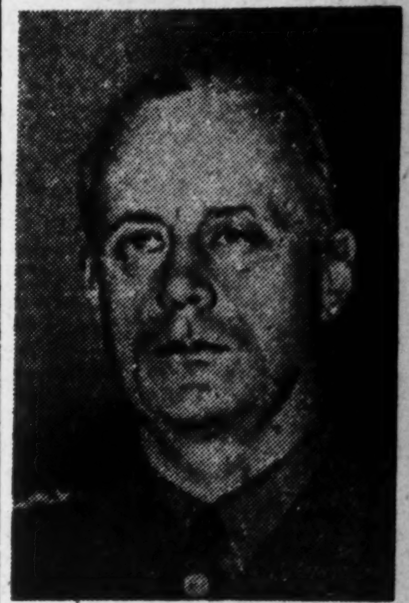
According to the statement, a special consultative organ will be established in Southern Borneo, the members of which will be composed of selected native inhabitants of high character, wide knowledge, and sound judgment, who will work in a direct advisory capacity in conducting the administration's policy.

A Municipal Assembly will be created in the city of Banjermasin, with native assemblymen included as members in order to assure smooth execution of the municipal administration.

The statement disclosed that new regulations governing the appointment of native inhabitants as government employes will be enacted in which the positions of the officials and posts will be clearly defined, thus opening a new field of activity for native inhabitants in government offices.

STRENGTH OF AXIS COUNTRIES UNSHAKEN IN 2 YEARS OF WAR, SAYS REICH FOREIGN MINISTER

Confident of Victory



Joachim von Ribbentrop

Gives Stirring Radio Speech on Pact Anniversary

FOE'S SCHEMES HIT

Germans Will Not Rest Until Foe Is Punished for Terror Raids, He Says

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, December 11.—The nations who are bound by the Tripartite Pact know well today what is at stake and they are determined to forge ahead for joint victory, declared Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in his speech delivered today to the German nation on the second anniversary of the Japan-Germany-Italy Military Alliance.

In blasting the enemy's propagandized counter-offensives against the Axis Powers, the Reich Foreign Minister emphasized that "in Europe and East Asia the Tripartite Powers stand completely unshaken in the positions they have gained."

Turning to the aerial warfare against the Reich, he said that the Germans will never be intimidated by these terror raids, and that the people of the Reich will never stop fighting until the foe has been overtaken by a merciless and just punishment.

Shows Foe's Anxiety

The Reich Foreign Minister also pointed out the failure of the enemy's attempt to fool the world by an "unending chain of conferences" and stressed that this diplomatic and propagandistic activity only serves to show the intense nervousness and anxiety prevailing in the enemy camp.

"Looking back on the results of the past years of the Tripartite Pact," said Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop at the beginning of his speech, "we find them marked by the extreme efforts of the common enemies to shake the position of the Tripartite Pact Powers in Europe as well as in East Asia. Although the fighting at several points of this gigantic struggle has been fluctuating and although the opponent could score partial successes now and then we can, however, state one undeniable fact today, namely, that in Europe and in East Asia the Tripartite Powers stand completely unshaken in the positions they have gained."

After surveying the present situation on the front in East Asia, on the Eastern Front and in southern Italy, the Reich Foreign Minister pointed out: "For some time already the great blow against the western coasts of Europe has been announced by our enemies with an ever increasing vociferousness. Hardly any challenge or threat exists that has not been directed a thousand times against the German people, its armed forces and its leadership. If the western coast of Europe could be conquered by words Germany's enemies would have reached the banks of the Rhine by now. However, the command of the German armed forces remains completely unshaken by this hysterical talk of the enemy, for fortifications have been erected on all coasts of the Atlantic in the past years whose gigantic scope is unparalleled in the history of war. Moreover, these fortifications are manned by soldiers who with grim determination are waiting for the moment to meet the enemy in battle."

Will Exact Revenge

The Reich Minister then turned to the aerial warfare against Reich territory. He declared that the German people will never be intimidated by these terror attacks. After the enemy had realized that the German war industry could not be smashed by such aerial attacks, he had openly named the German civilian population as the targets for his air attacks, he added. "The only consequence of these terror raids is," Minister von Ribbentrop pointed out, "a boundless hatred, created in the souls of the German people, against an enemy who is inflicting such sufferings on women and children. At the same time, these terror attacks generate an all the more the will of the Germans to fight this war to the very last and not to cease fighting until the moment when the country from

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH AIM TO CRUSH ENEMY IS STRESSED

Press Head Dietrich Scores Foe's Aims on 2nd Anniversary of Pact

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—The German people will never cease fighting until the enemy is forced to its knees, declared Dr. Otto Dietrich, Head of the Reich Press Bureau, in a statement issued through the Domei News Agency on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Japan-Germany-Italy Military Alliance.

Dr. Dietrich's statement follows:

"Germany and Japan on the second anniversary of the Three-Power Military Alliance look back not only on the joint successes of their armed forces, which broke the enemy's power to a great extent, but also on the joint ideological war which, in contrast with the enemy's aims of exploitation and subjugation, will contribute toward the right to freedom and prosperity of the people of the world.

"The Anglo-Saxon aim of economic and political oppression of Europe is just as criminal in nature as the Anglo-American aim to suppress the peoples of East Asia.

"Just as we know with absolute certainty that our ally, Japan, strong in arms and whose glorious flag has become in this war the symbol of a happy future, will not lay down the sword until final victory is achieved, the Japanese nation knows that the German people will never and under no circumstances cease fighting until the enemy has been forced to its knees.

"Germany and Japan are allies who can rely on one another in any situation and at any time. With pride in its comrade-in-arms, the German press publishes the news of Japanese successes and the German people read this news with admiration.

"On this day I salute our comrades of the Japanese press. I know that we both realize the great task we men of the press have to fulfil in this struggle and that we have an unswerving belief in our great mission."

P.I. APPROPRIATIONS BODY IS STUDYING BUDGET BILL

Domei

MANILA, December 8.—Although today is an official holiday, the National Assembly Appropriations Committee continued the discussions which they started yesterday on the National Government budget for the fiscal year 1944 submitted by President Jose P. Laurel.

It was learned that the Committee is studying various details of the budget preparatory to submitting the general appropriation measure for the coming year.

In accordance with the decisions reached yesterday, the Assembly is scheduled to discuss tomorrow Bill No. 21 designating October 14 of each year as an official holiday and naming it "Philippine Independence Day."

A report on the above bill by the Committee and revision of laws will also be taken up at tomorrow's session.

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR WAKASUGI

Many Dignitaries Pay Last Respects to Late Minister to Washington

The funeral service for the late Kaname Wakasugi, former Minister to the United States, was solemnly observed at 1 p.m. Sunday in accordance with Shinto rites at his residence at 178, Kakinokizaka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. The room where the funeral was solemnized, was adorned with his photograph, and a medal as well as with Sakaki sent from the Households of His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu, His Imperial Highness Prince Kitashirakawa and by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu as well as by many other prominent Government officials.

The service was attended by the late Minister's bereaved family, including Mrs. Wakasugi and three sons, as well as by Ambassador Saburo Kurusu whom the late Minister Wakasugi assisted in conducting negotiations with the United States Government just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and many other diplomats and dignitaries, including Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kumaichi Yamamoto and others.

Paying tribute to the remains of the late Minister Wakasugi, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Adviser to the Foreign Office Hachiro Arita and many other notables each proceeded to the catafalque to place a small branch of the Sakaki.

After the funeral service, the remains was cremated at the Yoyohata crematory in the same afternoon.

Japanese in Hunan All Set to Smash Enemy's New Move

(Continued From Page 1)

air forces started their annihilation campaign against the enemy air force in China, the American machines there were counted to total a hundred and a few score. Losing more than 120 machines by the end of October, the enemy has since been concentrating all his efforts on replenishing his numerical strength, which is now computed to be nearly twice as high as it was in July.

As to the types of fighter planes, formerly the P-40 machines formed the nucleus, but gradually the Lockheed P-38 have increased in number. Of late, the Curtiss P-50 "Mustang" planes, which have been seen over Burma, have increased their appearances on the Continent.

For bomber planes, the enemy used to make much of his Consolidated B-24 super-bomber machines. But this type of bombers used to fall easy prey to our "Hayabusa" fighter planes and to our "Shoki" fighters, and thus many of the enemy's planes were lost. Consequently, the enemy has been tending to make the comparatively light and speedy North-American B-25 machines the pivot of his air force, a fact which has been drawing much attention.

Recently the enemy's counter-offensive has been intensifying. The air force formerly under Chiang Kai-shek has been placed under the direct command of Brigadier-General Claire Chennault, the Commander of the U.S. 14th Air Corps in China. It is reported that in October of this year the Chungking air force and the American air corps have been united into one combined force.

This combined air force cooperated with the ground units of the Chungking Army in the recent Hunan campaign. Moreover, during the night of December 9, this American air unit came out in an attack on the Wuhan district. Thus, the American aerial activities in China have been intensified to a point where they can no longer be ignored.

Our Army air units during the period of eight days from November 25 to December 2 shot down and damaged a total of 25 enemy machines, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters. At Changteh, seven more enemy machines were downed on December 4, and in the same area two more on December 5, and 11 more on December 6.

The American airmen in China are clamoring for better machines to be sent to China from home. They are said to be boasting that China is a short-cut for air-raiding the Japanese mainland.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, too, has openly revealed the American dreams of raiding Japan from the direction of China. For this purpose, more machines and more men are now being sent to the American air force in China from America.

To cope with this situation, the Japanese air units have been relentlessly attacking and bombing the enemy's bases, thus greatly intensifying the Japanese offensive.

The Past Week in Review

Chief of Combined Fleet Is Granted Rescript

A gracious Imperial Rescript was granted by His Majesty the Emperor to Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, for the outstanding services rendered by the Air Force of the Combined Fleet in the Gilbert Islands operations against the enemy, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on December 7.

According to the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters, our gallant Naval Forces engaged the American navy in the Central and South Pacific areas 17 times within the short space of less than one month and a half, since the enemy, landing on Mono Island on October 27 up to the Aerial Battle off the Marshall Group on December 5.

During the foregoing period, the United States' losses were tremendous, having lost more than 119 surface craft, including battleships, plane carriers and cruisers. In the South Pacific area, the Imperial Naval Forces engaged the enemy in six aerial and four sea battles while, in the waters of the Mid-Pacific, they achieved glorious results in five aerial and two sea battles.

400,000 Losses Dealt U.S. and British Forces

Personnel losses of 400,000 were dealt the American and British forces by the Imperial Army and Navy Forces during the last two years since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on December 8.

These losses were 277,000 suffered by the American forces and 122,000 by the British forces, the communique disclosed, attesting to the might of the Imperial Forces.

The casualties, killed and wounded, sustained by the Imperial Forces during the same period in the operations against the American and British forces were about 159,000, the communique added.

Meanwhile, an Imperial Headquarters' communique of December 7, revealed that the Imperial Army Forces, during the one year period up to the latter part of November this year, inflicted heavy casualties of about 193,000 on enemy troops in the South and Aleutian areas and of 414,677 on the enemy in the China area.

Japanese Forces Take Changteh Stronghold

The important Chungking stronghold of Changteh in the Lake Tungting area which the enemy boasted as being impregnable, fell before the onslaughts of the Imperial Army Forces at 11 a.m. on December 3, according to an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters on December 4.

With the occupation of Changteh, a solid wedge has been driven in the enemy's Sixth War Zone and a grave crisis faces Chungking.

War results include 11,006 bodies left behind by the enemy and 10,664 taken prisoner, according to an Imperial Headquarters' communique of December 11.

It was on November 2 that the Japanese Army in Central China opened operations in the Tungting area in coordination with the campaign launched against the Chungking forces in the Yunnan area in the middle of October.

As early as November 26, the Japanese Forces penetrated a corner of Changteh and, after eight days of fierce battle, completely occupied this vital stronghold on December 3.

Nippon Air Units Blast Calcutta Harbor

Imperial Army and Naval Air Units struck fear into the enemy by bombing the harbor of Calcutta on December 5, damaging five transports and harbor installations and shooting down 12 of about 40 planes which attempted to intercept them, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on December 6.

The Eastern Indian Army Headquarters, in the meantime, has announced that a Japanese Air Unit bombed Calcutta on December 5 and caused damage and casualties.

Continuous Blows Dealt Enemy Fleet in S. Pacific

Continuing their powerful, relentless attacks on the enemy, the Japanese Naval Air Units, on the evening of December 3, sank three aircraft carriers, one battleship or large-sized cruiser and one large-sized cruiser in the waters south of Bougainville Island.

Two other vessels—a large cruiser and a destroyer—which were damaged are believed to have been sent to the bottom. One battleship was also heavily damaged and set ablaze.

Again, attacking an enemy task force in the waters northeast of the Marshall Islands on December 5, Imperial Naval Air Units instantaneously sank a medium-sized aircraft carrier and a large-sized cruiser, and damaged another large-sized aircraft carrier and a cruiser. The sinking of the latter two warships was believed almost certain.

On the same morning Imperial Naval Air Units, Garrison Forces and Naval Surface Units intercepted and shot down 20 of a formation of about 100 deck planes of the same enemy task force.

These results were revealed in communiques issued by the Imperial Headquarters early last week.

Big Losses Dealt Enemy in N. China

The Imperial Army Units, engaged in relentless punitive operations in the entire area of North China since the middle of September, inflicted confirmed casualties of 36,341 on the enemy up to November 30, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on December 6.

The enemy abandoned 25,395 bodies and lost 10,946 men who were taken prisoner by the Imperial Forces, the communique disclosed.

The Imperial Forces in North China, in their mopping-up operations which were started in the middle of September throughout North China against the Chinese Communist bandits, have realized splendid war results, completely destroying their bases of activities. Altogether 2,853 clashes took place during the major mopping-up operations, against an aggregate number of 242,293 bandits.

As a result of the present operations, the military strength of the Communist bandits, which has been on the wane, has been rapidly reduced. Due to the loss of their bases of activities, the Communist bandits can no longer obtain the supply of economic and other materials which are essential for the maintenance of their party.

Tojo Assures Nation Of Bright Future

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared in a radio speech addressed to the nation on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that all aspects of the Greater East Asian situation have undergone a complete change from that prevailing before the war and that "our future is pregnant with the brightest hopes and promises."

In the course of his speech, the Prime Minister described as a "silly and childish propaganda effort born of a necessity to cover up their present series of failures" the boasts of the leaders of the United States and Britain at the recent Cairo conference of relegating Japan to the status of a third-class nation.

The Prime Minister said it is the enemy's real intention to perpetuate estrangement among the various nations and peoples of East Asia and "reduce them again to the status of Anglo-American colonies and thereby realize their age-long ambition of dominating this area for the sole benefit of themselves. Declaring that the sinister ambitions of the United States and Britain are completely incompatible with the lofty spirit shared commonly by the peoples of Greater East Asia for their common prosperity, the Prime Minister said. "However intensive the enemies' counter-offensive may be we need not mind at all. We will answer by annihilating them.

All Nippon Marks War Anniversary

The entire nation solemnly observed with fitting ceremonies the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8. To mark the occasion, a special service was solemnized at the Yasukuni Shrine at 10 a.m. attended by prominent leaders of the Empire to pray for the further strengthening of Japan's fighting power and also for the successful prosecution of the war.

The memorable day was also observed by the 100,000,000 people of the Empire who, amid the din of battle, renewed their determination to fight to the last until the Anglo-American foes were vanquished.

Various programs marked the occasion, with the Federations for National Service Through Labor, Industry and Commerce, respectively launching new activities to enhance their services. Tens of thousands of people, including young and old, men and women, marched to the plaza before the Imperial Palace or paid their respects at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines.

Wakasugi Dies At Tokyo Home

Minister Kaname Wakasugi, who assisted Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu at Washington in the final Japanese-American negotiations, died at his Meguro residence on December 9.

The late Mr. Wakasugi was born in Kumamoto city in 1883. Upon graduation from the Toa Dobunshoin, he entered the service of the Foreign Office in 1906.

After occupying various posts in foreign countries, he was made Consul-General at Shanghai, San Francisco and New York. He attended the meetings of the League of Nations several times, and also the London Naval Conference. He was also appointed the Japanese Commissioner-General to the New York World's Fair in 1939-40. Subsequently, he was stationed in Washington as Minister to assist Ambassador Nomura. In that capacity, he made notable efforts during those difficult days.

Cairo Meet Betrays Anglo-American World Domination

The Cairo conference was nothing but a projection or a shadow cast by the Joint Declaration of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, and all that it accomplished, so far as one can see, was to betray the unmistakable Anglo-American ambition to dominate the rest of the world, said Sadao Iguchi, Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information, in the course of a press conference on December 9.

The highlights of Mr. Iguchi's discussion of the Cairo conference were that (1) in spite of the conference having taken up the question of overthrowing Japan there was no mention at all as to what was to be done with the various nations of Greater East Asia other than Japan, which meant that the conference tacitly assumed that as soon as Japan was crushed the United States and Britain would be able once again to oppress and exploit Greater East Asia at will, and (2) the intention of the United States and Britain was to make Chungking bear the sacrifices involved in the War on the Asiatic continent so that the nations of Greater East Asia would destroy each other and so render themselves helpless before an Anglo-American aggression propelled by insatiable cupidity

Strength of Axis Powers Unshaken by 2 Years War

(Continued From Page 1)

where these aircraft come and its responsible leaders, have been overtaken by a merciless and just punishment."

Just as the air attacks could not bring about the decision in this war, the Minister stated, also the "second method" was useless, namely, the "unending chain of conferences" by which the enemy was trying to impress the world and Germany. Indeed, he continued, a tremendous offensive of speeches, communiques, press conferences and mysterious allusions fill the air. They are to influence the neutral world, to intimidate the smaller nations, and to numb the own people.

The enemy is propagandizing that the unconditional surrender of the Axis nations is only a matter of days, or at longest of weeks, the Reich Minister said, and the dividing up of the European and East Asian bloc of the Tripartite Powers is announced to the world already by our foe as a complete fact. In reality, however, this diplomatic and propagandistic activity displays the intense nervousness and anxiety prevailing in the enemy camp, it reveals their incapability of accomplishing their objectives in this war and also shows that the military situation in general is placing them in front of problems which they feel they cannot cope with.

Continuing, Minister von Ribbentrop said that as far as the actual results of these conferences are concerned they can easily be described as extraordinary meager. They usually do not exceed the following three points, as could again be seen from the Teheran communique:

(1) Military measures. The enemy Powers are assuring each other that the war is being waged against the Powers of the Tripartite Pact and that they are prepared at any time to shatter them. (2) Political measures. They are trying to bridge over their complete lack of unity and their greatly diverging interests by dealing with general questions in order to discuss as profusely the third point, namely the punishment of the so-called war criminals, a cheap and gratifying subject which is depicted to their peoples in all details."

"One thing," Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop exclaimed, "is definitely sure before world history, namely the fact those guilty of this huge world-wide conflagration are just those three men who met at Teheran."

Scores Enemy's Aims

The Foreign Minister further emphasized that at these conferences the following had been clearly shown: "the unrestricted imperialistic will of the three enemy Powers" which already had definitely abandoned the Atlantic Charter and quite openly discussed the distribution of the world among themselves. This distribution had gone so far as to proceed to the order of the day without paying any attention to the neutral countries in Europe.

"We Europeans," the Minister went on, "are talking much less about the future formation of a new Europe because our first task is to end the war victoriously. However, one thing can already be said today, namely that the new Europe of the Axis Powers and their allied friends will look entirely different from the Europe envisioned by the enemy."

The aim of the Axis, the Reich Foreign Minister said, was the "new order of things in Europe, in which all those living therein would possess ample living space, adapted to their national power and their efficiency. In such a European community everyone would cooperate honestly and sincerely and occupy the place that is due to them."

"The European economy, too, will be organized automatically after the war according to uniform standard," Minister von Ribbentrop continued, adding: "The cultural life of each people will be enriched by an exchange with other peoples. Above all, this new Europe will see to it that those Powers, alien to our realm, will never meddle with our continent trying to impose on it their way of life and their laws.

"Just as East Asia will be molded, governed and defended in future by East Asiatics and any intervention from outside will no longer be tolerated, the same is valid of Europe. Europe, too, will henceforth be molded, governed defended by the Europeans. The people whom the Tripartite Pact unites in these hemispheres know quite well today what is at stake and they are prepared to do their utmost for a joint victory," the Reich Foreign Minister concluded.

NIPPON PLANES HIT FOE ON NEW GUINEA

Raid Marawasa, Tembi, Madzab Airfields and Gun Positions at Song River

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC, December 11.—Japanese Army air units early in the morning of December 9 attacked the Marawasa airfield in New Guinea and fought an aerial combat over the spot and another one on their return flight over Madang.

In the two encounters, they met a combined number of 14 enemy machines of the P-40 type, succeeding in shooting down three of them (one of them unconfirmed) and damaging several others. All our machines returned to their bases safely.

At 2 p.m. the same day Japanese air units blasted the enemy's artillery positions on the northern bank of the river Song, causing fire to break out in one place. All our machines returned to their bases in safety.

The same evening, Japanese air units bombed Tembi airfield twice and Madzab airfield once, apparently causing great damage to the enemy; but on account of bad weather, the extent of the damage could not be clearly ascertained by our side. All our machines safely returned to their base.

At about 4 a.m. on December 10, our air units again attacked Tembi airfield, causing fires to break out in six spots. Conflagrations started also at one fuel dump, which was apparently hit by a large bomb. After having observed black smoke rising densely, our machines returned to their bases safely.

Calcutta Raid Described

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, December 7.—Fighter-bomber squadrons of the Japanese Army Air Force in Burma and the Japanese Naval Air Force carried out a joint daylight air raid on Calcutta on Sunday.

Over the deep green of the Arakan mountains floated pure white cumulonimbus clouds. The formations which darkened the sky roared over the Arakans and cut across the Bay of Bengal which shone deep blue. In the van went a formation of fighters and following them came X X bombers flanked and backed by escorts. Behind them and around them were more hordes of fighters.

The mighty squadron finally reached the air over the Ganges delta. India! Calcutta lay straight ahead! On the way three enemy fighters came up from the Chittagong area, but the Japanese planes quickly shot down one of them and continued on their course. Suddenly, more than 30 enemy fighters appeared. The Japanese fighters sped toward them and engaged them in furious air duels. In the meanwhile the Japanese attacking units were already closing in on Calcutta.

The city and streets floated up clearly, like a picture. And there was Dum Dum Airfield and Paul Airfield. The hastily built arms factories were also clearly outlined, shining silver-grey. At X o'clock, Calcutta time, the Japanese planes found themselves over the streets of Calcutta. The bomber units scored hits on three large-sized vessels in the North Paul docks and unloaded their deadly explosives on the military facilities nearby. The enemy anti-aircraft batteries, until then standing inactive, taken aback by the surprise attack, began to throw up intense fire.

The raid objective, however, having already been attained, the bomber and fighter units, again in perfect formation, turned toward home leaving behind a fiercely burning Calcutta.

Northern Defense Setup Being Made Impregnable

Japanese Soldiers on North Chishima Islands Engage In Further Bolstering Asia's Defense in Face Of Hardships: Make Big Progress

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

AT AN UNDISCLOSED NORTHERN BASE.—Raging snow storms, freezing cold winds and days that came to an abrupt end around 2 o'clock in the afternoon are only a few of the obstacles confronting the northern defenders of the Imperial Forces on the North Chishima Islands. These men are engaged in the vital task of constructing impregnable defense bastions against which no enemy will succeed in breaking, and are making rapid progress in their work.

While fierce and severe battles are being waged daily in the New Guinea, Solomons and Gilberts areas, no spectacular and large-scale action scenes have been witnessed at the northernmost Japanese base. On two occasions, on August 2 and on September 12, enemy forces launched aerial attacks on the North Chishima Islands, but since then calm has prevailed throughout that area.

In spite of the tranquillity, the future is pregnant with possibilities as the enemy, who still harbors the futile dream of attacking the northern Japanese base, has been busily fortifying his positions ever since his landing on Attu Island.

America, who is now desperately attempting to end the war in a short period, will undoubtedly turn its spearhead toward the northern Japanese position.

America undoubtedly has her eye on the northernmost island of the Chishima group, Shumushu Island. As America declared once that the occupation of that Island was necessary to push its forces southward as far as Hokkaido, the enemy will concentrate his operations against Shumushu Island. Should enemy forces move out in offensive operations in the northern waters, Japan must be prepared for attacks by parachute troops. Thus, the Japanese base in the northernmost area is charged with tenseness.

As the North Chishima Islands form a semi-circle and are a natural bulwark in the northern seas, their importance for the defense of the Japanese mainland is great. Since the conclusion of the Washington Treaty in 1922 Japan had observed the stipulations of the agreement by leaving the North Chishima Islands unarmed. However, during the period while the Japanese Forces were garrisoned in Attu and Kiska Islands, the North Chishima Islands were transformed into a formidable base. As the northernmost base of Greater East Asia's defense the islands will play a vital role in the current war.

With unflinching determination not to let one enemy soldier set his foot on the islands the Japanese officers and men are tightening the fortification of the islands, by exerting utmost efforts in the construction of military facilities. Thanks to the efforts of these gallant warriors, wide highways have been constructed, airfields built and gun batteries set up.

Face Many Hardships

The trying difficulties and adversities endured by the Japanese Forces on these islands are beyond the power of words to describe. The Japanese had to open up clearings for their tents and a road connecting the camp with the shore had to be built. The construction of trenches, airfields, bridges and others also had to be undertaken.

One day your correspondent visited the Japanese position on one of the North Chishima Islands. The entire area was shrouded in mist-like clouds and snow covered the ground. Formations of fighting planes roared overhead. Timber of every size was strewn on the ground and construction work was in full progress. The soldiers were engaged in building their barracks.

In face of countless obstacles and unimaginable privations those hardy Japanese heroes are daily undergoing strenuous training while construction work lies before them. Their resolution to become the northern bulwark of the Japanese mainland and their fervent determination to revenge the deaths of their fallen comrades-in-arms is further spurring them to discharge their vital mission in the bleak, desolate islands of the northern seas.

U.S. CONGRESS DELAYS TRIAL FOR KIMMEL, SHORT

Approves Bill to Try Former Navy and Army Commanders After War Ends

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 8.—The United States Congress today approved the bill for postponing until six months after the conclusion of the war with Japan the opening of the court martial trial of Admiral Husband Kimmel, former Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, former Commander of the United States Army at Hawaii, according to Washington reports.

However, considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed by many Congressmen against the postponement of Kimmel's and Short's trial. In this connection, Senator Bennett Clark declared as follows yesterday:

"At present Admiral Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Short are held responsible for the Pearl Harbor Incident, but if they are not to be tried formally, there must be adopted a proper judicial process to question the responsibility of the army and navy commanders."

AMERICAN MORALE HIT BY LABOR FEUDS

Strikes Break Out at Five Wright Aircraft Manufacturing Plants

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—The outbreaks of labor strikes or threats of walk-outs are seriously affecting the morale of the American home front, dispatches received here reveal.

The magazine, Time, pointed out in its article that the coal stock pile in the United States is now 40,000,000 tons short. As there is little hope of reaching the goal of winter coal production of 335,000,000 tons, many communities are suffering from a coal shortage.

The seriousness of the situation is reflected by the fact that the Office of Price Administration has already recommended a raise of 60 cents per ton in order to encourage production.

Meanwhile, reports from Patterson disclose that unauthorized strikes have spread through five aircraft engine plants of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation in Patterson, New Jersey, just as William Knudsen, Co-Director of Office of Production Management, was making a routine inspection.

A CIO spokesman declared that 15,000 employes walked out, owing to the accumulated grievances which the companies have left unsettled, with the result that the production of new B-29 super-bombers has been disrupted.

In Butler, Pennsylvania, more than 2,000 employes of the American Rolling Mill Company went on strike, reducing the production of the company to skeleton operations. The workers protested against the "deficiences of the company-sponsored employe representation plan."

In Evansford, Pennsylvania, a strike closed two power stations of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company while an undetermined number of anthracite miners in the Panther and Lehigh Valley areas stayed away from their jobs in what was described as "a sympathy movement." The strike was caused by a dismissal of an employe at the Pine Grove Power Station.

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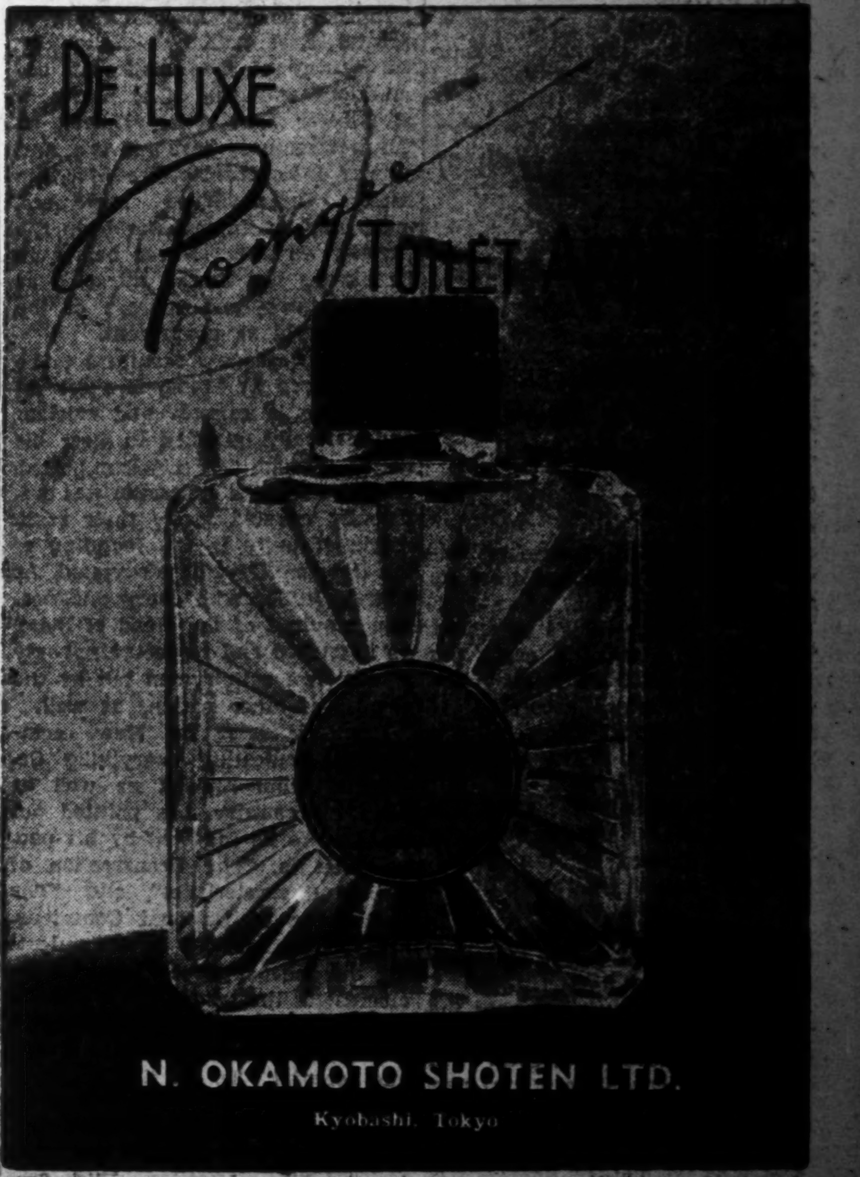

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AXIS POSITION FIRM, SAYS TOKYO PRESS

Recent Victories Achieved in Southern Pacific by Japanese Navy Hailed

The editorials of the main newspapers in Tokyo, during the week from December 2 to 8, unanimously dealt with issues related to the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as well as on the glorious victories scored in the Bougainville, Gilbert and Marshall Islands areas in which the Anglo-American propaganda was scathingly criticized.

The morning edition of the Asahi on December 8 editorially declared. "Who could have predicted the outcome of the war after the elapse of two years, as is witnessed today in the construction of Greater East Asia, at the outset of the current war?" The Asahi further went on to say that the first year of the war was marked by the successive victories of the Japanese Forces and the second year by the frantic counter-offensives of the enemy.

Pointing out the fact that the declaration of the Japanese Empire concerning the Southern Regions has been fully substantiated by its sincere attitude toward the reconstruction of Greater East Asia, the Asahi said, "Through Japan's instrumentality the most epochal and phenomenal miracle was made possible."

The Mainichi editorially commented, "The enemy lately began to realize the undeniable fact that the current war is for life or death and that those who cannot secure their existence must be effaced from the face of the earth." Thereupon, the enemy nations are now resorting to desperate measures in order to live, the Mainichi further stated. The enemy's amazing confidence in victory was attested to by the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa in his recent suggestion for the formation of an Anglo-American Union. The paper then warned the Japanese against the enemy's design to terminate the war in a short period.

The Yomiuri-Hochi in its editorial declared that in the first year of the war Japan successfully entrenched herself in strategic positions through overwhelming victories in the second year Japan politically established an invincible position in the whole of Greater East Asia as has been attested to by the Joint Declaration issued at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

The Tokyo Shimbun also commented that the first year of the war was marked by the forceful march of the Imperial Japanese Forces into British and American territories and the second year by the enemy's attempts to launch counter-offensives. The paper opined further that in the third year Japan must further push her drive forward. "The war situation is undoubtedly in Japan's favor," it editorially declared.

U.S. Insincerity Ridiculed

The evening edition of the Tokyo Shimbun in its editorial column pointing out the fact that the suggestion of the U.S. Congress to set December 8 aside as the day to bolster the national consciousness of the public, was flatly rejected by President Roosevelt, commented that the four freedoms promised in the infamous Atlantic Charter were refused even to the Americans themselves. "President Roosevelt might have meant to entrust Japan with the mission guaranteeing the stipulations of the Atlantic Charter. President Roosevelt said that the matter of greeting December 8 should be left to Japan, further stating that he could not possibly set that day aside for the purpose," thus the paper ridiculed the American insincerity.

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai, enumerating the events during the last two years, revealed the entirely changed aspect of Greater East Asia and warned the Japanese to become fully aware of the American designs to begin counter-offensives.

Thus, the press urged the people to further exert their utmost in the prosecution of the war, by reiterating that the war has assumed really serious proportions.

The unparalleled victories in the Fourth Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands, the Sixth Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island and the Aerial Battle off the Marshall Islands were lauded unanimously by the press and unlimited tribute was paid to the officers and men who had participated in those battles.

The Mainichi pointed out the cruelty and atrocity of the Americans in attacking the hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru in contrast to the Japanese victories in the Pacific. The fact that America may resort to the use of poisoned gas when attacking the Japanese mainland was also indignantly condemned by the paper.

The Yomiuri-Hochi said that we, the Japanese, could but pity the Americans who seemed to have lost their head as they had been driven to extreme difficulties. "Japan must not slight the American counter-offensive maneuvers, because the latter is concentrating its total strength toward the prosecution of the war," thus Tokyo Shimbun warned the Japanese people. It further dealt upon the various aspects of the current war and declared that Japan was confident in annihilating the enemy forces, no matter how willing the Roosevelt regime might be willing in sacrificing all available manpower as well as materials in order to continue its futile struggles. Undoubtedly America will suffer greatly in carrying on its war of attrition. "Japan will some day prove that Roosevelt is the assassin of the American people." The Tokyo Shimbun further condemned Roosevelt for having plunged his nation into the fatal conflagration.

"The road to Japan passes through hell," press editorials stated, declaring that the ambition of Roosevelt to bring about world hegemony under his rule is a laughable phantasy.

Changteh Loss Serious

Regarding the occupation of Changteh in Hunan Province by the Japanese Forces, both the Mainichi and the Tokyo Shimbun said that the Chungking regime was dealt a heavy blow by the loss of that strategic position. The Tokyo Shimbun further pointed out the miserable plight of the Chiang camp due to the acute shortage of foodstuffs and disclosed the futility of the Anglo-American attempt to wrest back the Burma Route, in its editorial entitled, "Traitor to 400,000,000 people." By further bringing the Anglo-American hypocrisy to light, the article scathingly criticized the Chungking folly to remain content with the insincere promises of the Anglo-Americans.

By referring to the congratulatory message dispatched to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India by the Green Front of the Irish Independent Movement on the occasion of the organization of the Indian National Army, the Yomiuri-Hochi encouraged the Indians declaring, "On the occasion when a friendly message was delivered by the Irish to the Indians, the Yomiuri-Hochi desires to send the following encouragement, 'Freedom does not grow on trees, but it must be wrested with force. The time is ripe for action.'"

The Asahi, endorsing the movement for the enlightenment of Chinese youths which is to be continued during the period from December 8 to January 9, assured the success of the movement in enabling Chinese youths to take up further action to solidify the spiritual relationship among the nations of Greater East Asia. The press again expressed its great expectation as to the influence of the youths' movement on the national administration.

Enemy Is Desperate

With regard to the Anglo-American worry and concern over the European war situation, the Asahi revealed that the enemy would resort to any desperate measure to bring the war to a close in a short period. In this connection, the press urged the Japanese people to further tighten their belts to bolster the fighting morale and to establish an invincible position not only militarily, but politically, diplomatically and ideologically.

"The Anglo-Americans, champions of propaganda campaign must have gone crazy," thus the Tokyo-Shimbun blasted the sinister designs of the enemy in spreading the concocted news that Germany had been seeking truce. The press further pointed out that the Anglo-American interference in issues concerning the French Committee for National Liberation and the refugee Yugoslavian regime as an undeniable example of the Anglo-American opportunistic policy. The recent Lebanese issue and the threatening as well as cajoling attitude of the Anglo-American camp toward Turkey are eloquent testimony of the weakness and tragic nature of the British foreign policy, the Tokyo Shimbun opined.

The inhuman blind bombing attacks on Berlin by the anti-Axis forces amply attest to the cowardice and atrocity of the enemy and Japan is not behind Germany in expressing animosity and hatred toward the enemy countries, the Mainichi stated. "We, the Japanese offer our sincerest sympathy and respect to the Germans who are dauntlessly enduring all possible sufferings bravely and courageously," the press said. Referring to the declaration of revenge issued by Chancellor Adolf Hitler, it further commented, "We must answer the enemy in action for the latter's indiscriminate bombing of residential districts bringing death to women, children and other non-belligerents." "Germany is steadily and speedily preparing for the day when it will answer the enemy in full measure. Much can be expected of Germany's activities in future," the Mainichi concluded.

Java Press Body Legalized

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 9.—The Java Press Association, which since its establishment on December 16 last year had contributed much toward solidifying unity among local journalists and strengthening cooperation between the authorities of the press, today was given legal status by the administrative order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Java. The order stipulates that all local language dailies in Java shall be put under the management of the Press Association.

Bose Tells Chiang of Need For Strongly United China

Declares That to Work Against Its Unification Is Like Committing Crime Against The Country and All Asia

"The unification of China is so urgently necessary that to work against it is a crime not only against China but against India and the whole of Asia," declared Subhas Chandra Bose, in a stirring radio address to Chungking from Radio Nanking recently.

The full text of his address follows:

The other day I spoke to you on the question of China's unification because it pained my heart deeply to see on my arrival in Nanking how divided the Chinese nation still was. Today, I shall first of all speak to you on another matter which has given me even greater pain.

You probably know by now that Chinese troops have been sent to India by the Chungking Government to fight on the side of the British Government. That means that the Chungking Government wants to help the British to maintain their domination over India. Recently, I have received news through my own men who are on the Indo-Burma frontier that the British authorities have withdrawn Indian troops from the front-line and have ordered Chinese troops to take their place. This news signifies—firstly, that the British authorities have no longer any confidence in the Indian troops under them—secondly, that they want to use the Chinese troops as cannon-fodder, as they have been using the Indian troops up till now—and thirdly, that when we march into India with the Indian National Army, we shall have to fight, not British troops but Chinese troops. If Chiang Kai-shek considers himself to be a nationalist and a patriot, why does he send his own troops to help the British to suppress the Indian nationalists? India has shown great sympathy for the Chungking Government, and for Chiang Kai-shek personally, up till now. Does he want to repay the Indian people by giving armed support to British Imperialism in India? If so, he will have to answer before God and man one day.

Unfortunately, this is not the first time that Chiang Kai-shek has helped in the suppression of nationalism. Last year, his troops fought side by side with the British Army in Burma in order to maintain British domination over that country. The Burmese people never did any harm to China. Why then should Chiang Kai-shek have given armed support to British Imperialism in Burma? By doing so, is not Chiang appearing as a tool or puppet of British Imperialism in the eyes of the Burmese and the Indian people? Is he not lowering the prestige of the Chinese nation in Burma and in India through his improper and objectionable policy?

Mistakes Are Endless

But Chiang Kai-shek's mistakes do not end here. Early in 1942, he went to India—probably on the invitation of the British Government—and in order to ask the Indian people and the Indian leaders to cooperate with their enemy—namely Britain. If Chiang did go to India, should he not have demanded of the British Government that it should recognize the independence of India? And without obtaining a guarantee of India's independence, should he have advised the Indian people to cooperate with their oppressors and thereby hug the very chains that bind them. If Chiang has any sense of justice or fairness or humanity—the very least he can do is to order his troops in India—not to fight on the British side, but on our side and against the British tyrants. India will never forgive him, if his troops fight against us as mercenaries of British Imperialism.

Friends! You will remember that the other day I told you that the political situation in East Asia had altered completely since December, 1942, owing to the new policy adopted by Japan. I also appealed to you to bring about the early unification of China and also to bring about peace between United China and Japan. I made this appeal because the unification of China and her emancipation from Anglo-American influence, accompanied with peace between United China and Japan, would herald a new era for the whole of Asia and would afford a powerful impetus to India's struggle for independence—besides restoring economic progress and prosperity to the Chinese nation. I would never have made such an appeal, if I had not been convinced that it is possible for China to have an honorable understanding and agreement with Japan. Being a staunch nationalist myself, I want every Indian to be true and faithful to the cause of India's freedom. Similarly, I want every Chinese to be true and faithful to the cause of China's freedom. But in public affairs, one should not be carried away by past events and past experiences. Realism is essentially necessary in the affairs of a nation and when today an honorable understanding between China and Japan has become possible, the past should be forgotten and the new situation should be boldly faced and dealt with accordingly.

Understanding Possible

Friends! You may be aware that all my life I have been a consistent and determined fighter against British Imperialism. Neither humiliation nor torture at the hands of the British has been able to break me—and no temptation offered by the enemy has been able to win me over. In the course of my public life I have been eleven times in British custody. If the British—whose politicians are the most cunning in the world—have nevertheless been unable to demoralize or mislead or seduce me, I am sure that no other foreign Power can do so. Therefore, I want you to trust me when I say that it is really possible now to have an honorable understanding between China and Japan.

What I have said about the desirability of peace between China and Japan is not only my personal opinion, but that of the entire Indian nation. There is not a single Indian who does not earnestly desire peace between the two countries. In fact, Mahatma Gandhi, before he was taken to prison last year, publicly declared that if India had been freed, he would have personally gone out on a peace-mission, for bringing about understanding between China and Japan.

I believe that the unification of China is so urgently necessary that to work against it is a crime not only against China, but against India and the whole of Asia as well. I also believe that today, the greatest obstacle in the path of unification is Anglo-American influence—and, in particular, American influence.

The Anglo-Americans have been using all possible arguments, tricks and subterfuges in order to hoodwink the Chinese people and keep them divided, even when their unification has become possible. For example, they are giving the whole world the impression that in the coming winter campaign on the Indo-Burma frontier, they will achieve success and after reoccupying Burma, they will reopen the Burma road and bring help to Chungking. But I know the situation on either side of the Indo-Burma frontier—because our men are already there—and I know the comparative strength of the enemy and of ourselves. I can, therefore, say with confidence that the coming operations, instead of resulting in the British reoccupation of Burma—will lead to the liberation of the Indian provinces of Bengal and Assam from the British yoke.

Can't Bank on Enemies

The Anglo-Americans are also trying to create the impression through their propaganda that they will win the war and that Chungking should not, therefore, try now either for the unification of China or for peace with Japan. But this is either a wishful dream of the Anglo-Americans or a piece of false propaganda deliberately indulged in. It would be the height of folly to bank upon an Anglo-American victory.

The Anglo-Americans are also endeavoring to convince a section of the Chinese people that after overthrowing and crushing Japan, they will make China take the place of Japan and become the dominant Power in Asia. This is a very cunning and dangerous piece of propaganda, but I hope that no intelligent Chinese will be taken in by it. If Japan were really to go down in this war—the fate of Asia—including that of China, would indeed be a tragic one. We have only to look to the past history of Asia, in order to be able to judge what the consequences for Asia and for China and for India would be, if Japan could somehow be beaten by the Anglo-Americans. If Japan were to cease to be a first-class Power in Asia, the Anglo-Americans would simply fall upon China and feed upon her wealth and resources, much more than they have ever done in the past.

The Anglo-Americans are also using the argument that even if they are defeated, America will still remain strong enough to be able to secure an advantageous peace for Chungking. But such a notion is entirely erroneous. Once they are beaten neither England nor America will be able to influence Japan in any way. I may also add in this connection that peace between China and Japan is possible only through direct negotiations and only on the basis that Anglo-American power and influence will be wiped out of East Asia. There is a feeling in certain circles in Chungking that while the British are a thoroughly bad lot, the same is not true of the Americans. These circles, while they would distrust the British, would be inclined to confide in the Americans. But this idea is an altogether false one. British Imperialism is a decadent force today and America's new Imperialism wants to take its place. Americans are now openly declaring that this century belongs to America. Consequently, for all weak and enslaved nations, America is now a greater menace than even British Imperialism is. If anybody has any doubt on this point, one has only to study the tactics followed by America from the beginning of this war and see how America has been shamelessly grabbing power, possessions and financial assets from other Powers, and from Britain, in particular.

No Foundation for This Argument

There is another argument put forward by the Anglo-Americans against peace between China and Japan—namely that Japan may later on break the agreement and leave China in the lurch. But such an apprehension has no foundation at all. Apart from the fact that Japan is thoroughly sincere, I may say that a unified China will have the support of the rest of Asia and particularly of the 388 millions of Indians and I can give a personal assurance on this point.

There is a further argument used by our enemies to keep China divided. They say that there is no hurry about unifying China or about establishing peace between China and Japan and that these can wait till the end of the present war. The main objection to this argument is that so long as China is not unified and peace beween China and Japan is not established, economic recovery or national prosperity is not possible. Postponement of the economic recovery of China will not hurt the Americans in any way—but, for the Chinese people, it is a different matter, because it is they who will have to suffer. Therefore, if economic recovery is to be launched soon, the unification of China must be brought about as soon as possible.

Friends! I hope that all of you and, in particular, the members of the Chungking Government will sincerely consider the appeal that I have made which is the appeal of one who has been and will always remain a friend of China. Today, a new Asia is being created before our very eyes. In this task of creation of anew, free and united Asia. China can play a very important role. I hope and pray that the Chinese people—that is, the unified Chinese nation—will rise to the occasion and fulfil the role that destiny has called upon them today. Asia must liberate herself and Asia must unite.

Weaknesses in the American Social Structure

(Continued From Page 4)

Greek	421,489
Polish	397.729
Danish	332.466
Swiss	290.466
Portuguese	252.715
Dutch	246.609
Spanish	166.865
Turks (European)	155.136
Belgians	153,388
Rumanians	153.074
Czechoslovakians	105.620
Bulgarians	64.918
Finns	17.447
Others (omitted)	
Total	32.276.346

The above figures do not include children born of these foreigners.

If the reader will compare the above statistics with the statistics that appeared earlier in the article, he will be able to get a clear picture of the heterogeneous population.

(To Be Concluded)

SMR RECEIVES SANCTION TO ISSUE 1ST DEBENTURE

¥50,000,000 Will Be Paid in Manchoukuo Currency to Encourage Funds

Domei

HSINKING, December 9.—The South Manchuria Railway Company decided to make the first issue of its debentures in Manchoukuo currency tomorrow through the Central Bank of Manchoukuo, as the sanction for the proposed issue was obtained from authorities concerned today. The amount of the issue will be ¥50,000,000.

This step has been taken by the Company in accordance with the financial policy of both the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments to stop Japanese investments in Manchoukuo and also to encourage the raising of funds within Manchoukuo for industrial development.

It will be the first issue of debentures by the South Manchuria Railway Company in Manchoukuo, and thus the funds of the Company will hereafter be composed of both Japanese and Manchoukuo currency funds. The conditions for the issue of the ¥50,000,000 debentures in Manchoukuo currency will be made as those of the issues in Japanese currency.

W. BORNEO DEVELOPMENT PROGRESSING SMOOTHLY

Tremendous Future Expected As Interior Is Overflowing With Rich Resources

Domei

PONTIANAK, December 9.—The economic development in the hinterlands of West Borneo is progressing swiftly and smoothly through the full cooperation of the native inhabitants with the Japanese authorities, according to a report made by the Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration following a two-week inspection tour through the interior.

The Director-General, who returned here on December 3, asserted, "I was particularly impressed by the cooperative attitude of the Dyak people."

He said that Japanese folk songs are popular among the Dyaks who are making every effort to meet the demands of the situation and that sanitary conditions in the hinterlands are excellent.

The Director-General declared that he expects there will be a tremendous future for the development of resources in West Borneo, while the production of rice has been increased greatly, thereby eliminating the possibility of a food crisis while the distribution systems for foodstuffs, textiles, salt, sugar and other necessities are functioning smoothly.

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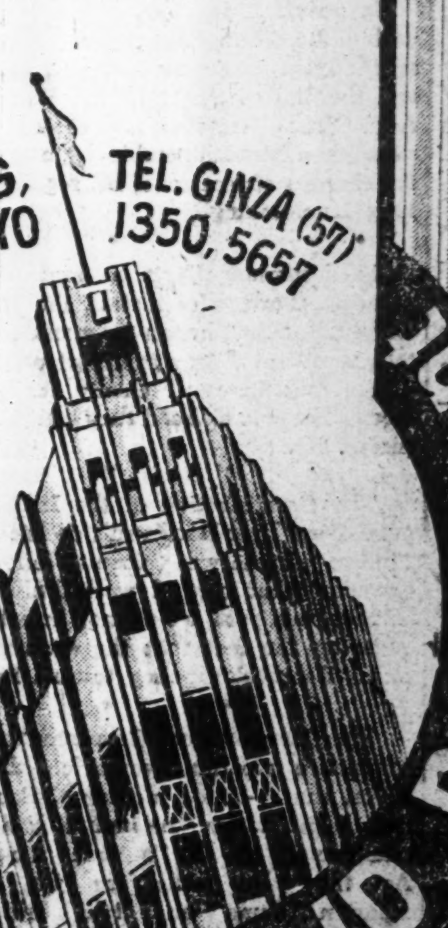

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TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1943

The Keynote of Japan's Diplomatic Policy

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's masterly radio speech on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Military Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, presenting in clear terms Japan's lofty concept of the Greater East Asia common prosperity region, cannot fail to evoke major repercussions throughout the world. For, in this speech, the Foreign Minister set out in unmistakable terms Japan's high purpose in waging this war of liberation. He also laid bare the hypocrisy of the United States and Britain's alleged war aims, and exposed in all its crudity the voracious British and American desire to dominate the world that lurks ill-concealed behind their empty propaganda phrases, and in their unrealizable dream of satisfying their unholy ambitions by overthrowing Japan.

As the Foreign Minister pointed out, if the world's resources should be concentrated in British and American hands, the world is, economically too narrow and restricted to permit of the full development and further progress of mankind. On the other hand, the world is, politically, too vast and diversified ever to permit it to be placed under the exclusive control of the United States and Britain. Yet, in pursuit of a desire for complete economic and political world domination, Britain and America have not ceased their aggressive designs on Asia, which in past centuries resulted in the subjugation of practically the whole of the Asiatic Continent to their greed. It was these aggressive designs which inevitably led to Pearl Harbor.

From the time the British bombarded Kagoshima, and Commodore Perry's black ships steamed into Tokyo Bay to enforce demands on Japan at the cannon's mouth, Japan has successfully resisted Anglo-American attempts at conquest of her own homelands, and through one hundred years of superhuman efforts consolidated her power to withstand Anglo-American aggression which had reduced the rest of Asia to a colonial or semi-colonial status. Now, after two years of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has, thanks to the gallantry and heroism of her officers and men succeeded in dislodging the British and American forces of aggression from East Asia. The task of eliminating their nefarious influence from the entire Asiatic region, however, still remains.

The War of Greater East Asia is aimed not only at defending Japan, but at liberating all the peoples of Asia from British and American clutches for ever. Japan's new China policy and new East Asiatic policies, both fundamental policies of this country which could not be put into effect while Britain and America still stalked as overlords in East Asia, are the expression of Japan's long-cherished aspiration to regenerate East Asia, rescue it from Anglo-American bondage and restore it to its own.

In his lucid commentary on the five principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu stressed the following points:

1. The unnatural situation, in which the highly civilized peace-loving countries of Asia were reduced to the status of colonial or semi-colonial domains of the aggressive Anglo-Saxon Powers, must be rectified, and Asia restored to the peoples of Asia.

2. Asia must rise again and a new East Asia be constructed in which independence and reciprocity, on a basis of true political equality between the different countries of this region, will prevail.

3. The liberated regions of East Asia must be safeguarded against any renewal of external aggression and exploitation.

4. Freedom of intercourse and the open door principle in both economic and cultural fields should prevail throughout the world, so that all nations may minister to each other's needs. Economic warfare should be renounced as an instrument of national policy, and freedom of the seas upheld.

5. The principles of equality and reciprocity should be extended to govern international relations throughout the world.

The momentous implications of these five lofty principles are immediately apparent. The first three, namely the liberation of Asia, the reconstruction of East Asia, and the defense of Greater East Asia are inseparably interlinked. This interrelation is plainly manifest in the actual integration of all the states and peoples of East Asia into one undivided whole, and their united determination to prosecute the common war against aggression and oppression. Successful consummation of the construction of East Asia can, however, only be achieved through final victory in the War of Greater East Asia and the overthrowing of the common enemy.

The fourth point, clarifying Japan's principle of free access by all nations of the world to the world's natural resources, and containing as it does an unequivocal denunciation of economic exclusiveness, is of world-wide significance. Particularly noteworthy are the words "freedom of the seas" employed by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. Real freedom of the seas for all countries is signified, not freedom to dominate the seas by Britain and America, as meant by these two countries when they use this phase.

The fifth point, giving world-wide application to the principles of equality and reciprocity on which Japan's policies are based, clarifies the nature of the Greater East Asia common prosperity region in its relations to the rest of the world.

On these high principles, as Foreign Minister Shigemitsu states, Japan's diplomatic policy is founded. On these principles the foreign policy common to all the nations of Greater East Asia is based. These principles clearly show the path which will be taken in the construction of Greater East Asia for the mutual happiness and prosperity of all the liberated independent countries and peoples of this region, as well as of the rest of the world.

In referring to the Cairo Conference and other diplomatic intrigues in which Britain and the United States are now engaged, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu brought to light the sinister Anglo-American design to foment schism and strife in Asia so that they might once more divide and rule. He made it clear that in fighting these evil forces of destruction and aggression together with the kindred nations of East Asia, Japan is staking her national existence in the battle for Asia's liberation. He made it doubly clear that all Asia's destiny, her permanent enslavement or complete deliverance, hinge on the outcome of this historic war.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu concluded his profoundly significant elucidation of Japan's constructive aims in Greater East Asia and her determination to prosecute the war to a successful end, with the expression of his conviction, shared by all the people of Japan and Germany, that while Japan and Germany and their gallant allies in Asia and Europe maintain their absolute confidence in the ultimate triumph of justice and righteousness over the dark forces of aggression which seek to dominate the world, nothing can prevent our final complete victory in the war.

A Year Ago Today

December 13, 1942

In an effort to check the ever-mounting unrest within the Chungking regime, which is apparently arising from the series of defeats suffered by Britain and the United States in the War of Greater East Asia, Chiang Kai-shek now is desperately trying to strengthen his dictatorship by carrying out personnel changes of leaders of his regime and the Chungking Kuomintang.

* * * *

In desperate efforts to cope with the ever-increasing shortage of metals, the American Aircraft Corporation has begun to manufacture experimentally wooden military transport planes. The wooden planes will be used chiefly for the transport of troops, but it is claimed they can carry field artillery pieces.

* * *

The dissatisfaction of the Indian National Congress Party over Roosevelt's decision to send William Phillips to India was voiced as follows: "Rather than consider what sort of work Phillips will do after he takes his post, we cannot help but place importance on the fact that the appointment itself discloses Roosevelt's policy toward India."

* * *

The Manchoukuo Government has decided to commence riparian works on the Great Liaoho River, the so-called mother of South Manchoukuo, and its tributaries. As its first project, dams will be constructed on the Taitzuho and Tenho Rivers. As the plan calls for the construction of riparian dams on eight tributaries of the great Liaoho River, which run north and south across South Manchoukuo comprising a fertile basin of 17 per cent of the whole area of Manchoukuo, the completion of the entire project will result in the reclamation of agricultural land comprising 1,610,000 square kilometers of paddy fields and 3,430,000 square kilometers of ordinary farmland. At the same time, the supply of water for industrial use will be ensured.

Weaknesses in the American Social Structure

Cosmopolitan Nature of Population Gives Rise To Incessant Difficulties And Strifes

By DR. MINORU MAIDA
(Special to the Nippon Times)

Part I

Unlike Japan, the population of the United States is a mixture of many heterogeneous races and in contrast to the natural process of increase, as is the case with Japan, the rapid increase in the population of the United States was due largely to the immigration of foreigners. Thus, "motherland" to them means not just two or three countries, but many different countries. The population is so cosmopolitan that at times unity and cooperation are difficult to achieve giving rise to incessant difficulties and strifes which even went so far as to threaten the very foundation of the Republic.

The United States of today has achieved a certain degree of solidarity, but for many years its leaders moanfully sighed that "the United States was more a society than a State."

The population of the United States and its possessions according to the 11th national census taken in 1940 was 150,630,720. This figure includes the 16,350,000 peoples of the Philippine Islands, 420,000 peoples of the Hawaiian Islands composed of 157,000 Japanese, 65,000 Hawaiians, 50,000 Filipinos, 28,000 Chinese and 100,000 whites, 73,000 peoples of Alaska composed largely of native Indians and 18,950,000 peoples of Puerto Rico, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands, of which Americans make up only a handful. The American population in Panama was comparatively large, there being 32,300 Americans out of the total population of 51,300.

The population of the United States Proper according to the same census was 131,669,275 or an increase of 7 per cent over that of the previous census taken in 1930. From the publications that have come into my hands up to the summer of 1940, the population by state had already been compiled, but the statistics covering the various foreign groups had not yet been released so we shall have to refer back to the 1930 census for our discussion purposes.

10 Per Cent Were Negroes

According to the 1930 census, the population of the United States Proper was 122,775,044, of which approximately 10 per cent or 11,891,143 were of the Negro race. The ancestors of these people were originally brought in from Africa to work as slaves on the cotton plantations. These Negro slaves were the subject of wide controversies which finally caused a breach between the northern and southern sections of the country and culminated in the Civil War of 1861-1865. The nation even went so far as to add amendments to the national Constitution to accord them protection and yet today the Negro population is ever regarded as the "cancer of the United States."

The population of "other than whites or black" was listed at 597,163, including 332,397 American Indians, 74,954 Chinese and 111,010 Japanese. The native Indians who once reigned supreme over the wide and fertile land have been usurped of their rightful heritage by the white invaders who drove and herded them into the barren corners of the country where their number is said to be fast decreasing.

The above figure for Indian population shows an increase of approximately 90,000 from the census record of 1920 of 240,040. The Americans have often offered this as argument against the premise that the Indians are being gradually squeezed out of existence, but the 1932 report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs gave the total Indian population at 228,381 or less than that of the 1920 census casting a doubt on the reliability of the 1930 census as regards Indian population.

The Japanese and Chinese population, excluding those in Hawaii, were given as 138,834 and 74,954 respectively. These two peoples of the East, on account of the color of their skin, were made the target of undue discrimination and the humiliations and sufferings that they had to endure need no introduction to the reader.

Let us here consider the "white population" of the United States Proper. Of the 111,286,740 peoples listed under this category in the 1930 census, 39,885,788 or 36 per cent were either foreign-born or American-born children of foreign parents divided into countries of origin as follows:

Germany	6.873.103
Italy	4.543.877
Poland	3.342.198
Irish Free State	3,086.522
Russia	2.639.838
England	2.522.273
Canada (excluding French)	2.231.277
Sweden	1,562,703
Czechoslovakia	1.382.079
Mexico	1.222.439
Canada (French lineage)	1.106.159
Norway	1,100.098
Australia	954.648
Scotland	899.591
North Ireland	699.591
Hungary	590.768
Denmark	529.142
France	471.638
Yugoslavia	469.395

Besides the above there were approximately 410,000 Dutch, 370,000 Swiss, 320,000 Finns, 330,000 Greeks 293,000 Rumanians, 110,000 Spanish and others covering every country in Europe.

What about the remaining 79,295,181 classed as Americans? Are they predominantly Anglo-Saxons as Americans are generally regarded The answer is in the negative.

Great German Influx

Beginning about the middle of the 19th century there had been a great influx of Germans into the country followed by Italians, Polish, Irish and Russians. The number of Germans that entered the country during the latter half of the 19th century is given as follows: 780,000 during 1860-1867, 710,000 during 1870-1890 and 1,452,900 during 1880 1890. The next racial group that immigrated in large numbers were the Italians who numbered 2,045,000 during 1901-1910. The early immigrants were chiefly from the countries of northern Europe, while the later immigrants were largely from the countries of southern Europe. English immigrants were comparatively few during this period and of those who set sail from England the majority were Celts and Irish.

During the early period of the history of the United States, the greater majority of the white people that settled along the eastern coast of North America were English. The English were especially predominant in the New England states and in Virginia. The Dutch also crossed the Atlantic about the same time and settled chiefly in New York state and in the northern section of New Jersey.

The Germans migrated to the new country in increasing numbers during the 18th century and settled mostly further inland and became farmers. They took a very minor role in politics, law, business and literature that flourished in the coast cities and villages and for this reason they attracted little attention as a racial group. The French immigrated in large numbers about this time to escape religious persecution and settled largely in Massachussetts, North Carolina and in New York. The Swedes came during the latter half of the 17th century and settled along the Delaware River.

The population of the 13 colonies prior to the Revolutionary War was approximately one million divided into 300,000 in the New England Colonies, 300,000 in the Central Colonies and 400,000 in the Southern Colonies, but even then the population was a mixture of many races. There are no authentic records of immigration following the Revolutionary War up to 1820, but there is every evidence that immigration of peoples other than English continued during the period.

Reached Over 140,000

Following up a few of the major groups after 1820 when the first census was taken, we find, for instance, that 1,851 Germans entered the United States in 1828, followed by 1,976 in 1830; 10,194 in 1832; 18,686 in 1834; 20,707 in 1836; 23,740 in 1837, and 29,704 in 1840. Thereafter 60,000 to 70,000 Germans entered the country every year and in 1852 the number reached over 140,000.

During the same period we find that 2,038 French immigrants had entered the country in 1831; 5,361 more in 1832; 2,989 in 1833; 7,198 in 1839 and 24,000 in 1838. Italians and other Europeans also entered the country in goodly numbers during this period.

Aside from the list of foreign population enumerated under "foreign born whites including children of foreign parents," I wish to present herewith statistics of foreigners that had entered the country during the period of 110 years from 1820 to 1930 to give the reader a better picture of the heterogeneous population of the United States. Statistics of European immigrants that had entered the United States from 1820 to 1930 are as follows:

Germans	5,907.893
Italians	4.651.195
Irish	4.578.941
English	4.225.722
Austro-Hungarians	4.132,351
Russians	3,311.991
Swedes	1.213,488
Norwegians	800,115
French	582.375

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Kamo Mabuchi

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

V

The old saying "Taiki bansei" (great talents mature late) is exemplified in Kamo Mabuchi and indeed in the lives of all the great Kokugakusha of early Yedo days. They were brave pioneers rather than easy followers in the beaten track. Mabuchi started as an independent scholar after 40, and obtaining his first official commission at 50, he entered the most fruitful period of his career in his sixties. It was only after his 64th year in which he left the management of his household affairs to his adopted son, Sadao, that he was enabled to give his undivided energies to the completion of his ambitious program, to putting the finishing strokes to his major works. Most of the great books by which his name is gratefully remembered to this day were written after his 60th year, his famous treatise on Norito, for instance, being finished in the year before his death. His whole life was a dedication to National Learning, and his pupils in his lifetime and after paid him the tribute that Mabuchi as scholar of Kokugaku was a unique figure—"one in a thousand—the like of whom was never found before or will be found hereafter."

Heroine in Background

Mabuchi paid a price for his triumph. It was the sacrifice of domestic happiness: he was a luckless husband. He early lost his first wife, on the death of whom, as one account says, he nearly became Shingon priest (after the example, no doubt, of his admired predecessor, Keichu) which was an extraordinary fact considering that he was the son of a Shinto priest, however deep his grief. His second wife, who was as sincerely attached to him as he was to her, had to leave after a cohabitation of eight or nine years because of the inexorable law of the family system of which his father-in-law was an instrument of fate.

In 1745, a year before he entered the service of Tayasu House, he paid Hamamatsu a visit in connection with the death of his mother which had occurred in January of that year, and on that occasion, it is stated, his real son came privately to see him, but his wife did not "out of a delicate sense of propriety"—was it that her father had objected to their meeting?

Six years later, just as her husband's name was rising like a new star in the scholastic firmament of Yedo, the poor woman passed from the world—"a chaste wife." She was one of those "unfortunate" brave women in whom our country abounds, apparently born to bear manifold burdens of life, who in a spirit of meek obedience to the voice of duty was content to play the treble role of filial daughter, faithful wife and loving mother. She never deviated from the paths of virtue, her courage sustained by the precious secret of her heart that her husband was fulfilling a noble mission in Yedo—a consciousness which ever lit up her countenance in the teeth of the numerous trials of flesh and spirit which she as mistress of the Honjin hostelry daily encountered and subdued.

A Son Adopted

Five years later when he was 60, a woman, named Riyo, who "had been taking care of his household affairs in Yedo" died, which gave Mabuchi a very painful impression, as seen in a "longer verse" he composed in lamentation for her. To soothe his lonely life and also to transmit his family name, which now was an honored tradition in Yedo, to posterity, he opened negotiations with the people of Honjin at Hamamatsu that his son might be sent to him. "No!" was their inexorable answer. The young man, now master of Honjin, was to remain so for ever! The disappointed father, 63 years old, had no option but to adopt a daughter of his first wife's younger brother, named Shima, in 1759, and also adopted a young man, named Sadao, to be married to her. The double adoption duly effected, Mabuchi proposed to "retire." Three years afterward, however, Shima died of sudden illness, leaving Mabuchi aghast with his fate. All his life Mabuchi in a domestic sense was a lonely man.

Would one, however, have arranged matters differently? If he was an "ideal husband," or a final son-in-law, he would certainly have made a first-rate inn-keeper, but hardly a Kokugakusha of national importance. If Umetani Jinzaburo was a reasonable creature and understood and sympathized with his son-in-law's fondness of learning, Mabuchi would have been content to remain and make a happy domestic life with a devoted wife and thriving business, destined ultimately to be a prosperous man of the world plus a good reputation for literary learning. But fate dealt with him kindly—or cruelly—making him the hero of a pitiful drama in which his father-in-law acted the villain and his wife the victim, for the useful purpose of promoting the great cause of National Learning. Viewed in such a light each of the three characters, it must be said, was the villain. In 1764, when 68, the year after Shima died, Mabuchi built a new homestead at Hamacho, Nihonbashi which he called "Agatai" and this name has become celebrated by which Mabuchi is reverentially remembered to this day. Here he continued his unremitting literary labors for five years when on October 31, 1769 he quietly died, aged 73. His body was buried at Tokaiji temple, at Shinagawa, Yedo, his memory posthumously honored in 1905 with Shosanmi (the Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank). "Agatai Shrine," erected to his honor on the site of his paternal homestead at Hamamatsu, is worshipped to this day by all devotees to Kokugaku.

(End)

The Philippines Reverts to Asia

East Asiatic Defense and Construction Are Basic Objectives of Pact of Alliance Between Japan and New Republic

By MASAO MAKIUCHI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part II

On October 14, the very day on which the independence of the Philippines was proclaimed, Japan recognized the new Republic and signed a Pact of Alliance with that country.

The immediate effect of the signing of this Pact of Alliance is the formal entry of the Philippines into the war for the construction of Greater East Asia. The participation of the Philippines in the war, coupled with the completion of Japan's strategic structure, has consolidated the political union of the peoples within Greater East Asia, to heighten the already bright prospects of victory in the war.

In the preamble of the Pact, it is mentioned that the contracting parties have agreed to conclude it with a view to cooperating closely, as good neighbors respecting each other's sovereignty and independence, for the purpose of constructing Greater East Asia based on morality, thereby contributing to world peace and eliminating resolutely all impediments in the war. One particularly prominent feature of the Pact is the special stress laid on regard for each other's sovereignty and territories. It is intended to establish permanent relationship of good neighborliness on such a basis. Japan put the Philippines under her military administration in January last year, simultaneously with the occupation of the territory by her Forces. This military administration abolished immediately before the proclamation of independence by that country. It is hardly necessary to say that Japan will have a scrupulous regard for the sovereignty of a country which she helped it to recover.

Pledged Close Cooperation

The contracting parties of the Pact of Alliance referred to pledged themselves to close cooperation in political, economic and military matters for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. They further promise close collaboration not only in strategic affairs but in the work of constructing Greater East Asia. As to the nature of military cooperation of the Philippines, it consists in the provision of all possible facilities for the conduct of military operations by Japan. It will be only when the necessity arises for joint defense of the Philippines that the armed cooperation of the Filipinos will be required.

The basis objective of the Pact of Alliance is the defense and construction of East Asia against the enemy's future aggression. The further consolidation of the union of the East Asiatic nations, through the participation therein of the Philippines as a new independent State, will surely prove not only a menace to America and Britain but it will give Chungking food for serious thought.

Particularly heavy has been the blow dealt to America by the independence achieved by the Philippines with Japan's help. America who was driven out of the Philippines which she had held in thraldom for the past forty years has done all in her lay to obstruct the Japanese work of restoring peace and order in the islands. She has been assiduous in propagating to the Filipinos her early return to the Philippines or in instigating defeated troops and refugees to acts of disturbing order.

Was Unexpected Move

It is more than probable that America little dreamed that Japan would grant independence to the Filipinos so soon, within two years after her occupation of the islands—independence which she was herself so reluctant to give to them. Even after definitely promising independence to take effect on July 4, 1946, America contrived to stir up in the Philippines a view in favor of the postponement of the promised date of independence. It was probably as unexpected for the Filipinos that Japan granted them so soon what America withheld from them for many years.

Senator Tydings, whose name is associated with the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act of 1934, introduced in the Senate the other day a bill providing for the acceleration of the grant of independence to the Philippines, which President Roosevelt, in his special message to Congress on October 6, demanded authority for ante-dating the grant of independence. Prior to this, the President assured the Filipinos on two different occasions that they should have independence as soon as Japanese influence was driven out of their islands. But such empty promises failed to have the ear of a single Filipino.

The refugee Filipino Administration referred to in President Roosevelt's message is constituted of Quezon, Osmena and a few others who fled from their fatherland, and whatever declarations it may make in far-off America, they are absolutely futile, if not simply farcical.

It is worthy of note that, in his Message, President Roosevelt stressed, besides the security of the Philippines, the joint defense of the two countries. This is tantamount to the demand for the sacrifice of Filipino lives for the defense of the United States, and it offers a singular contrast to the fact that under the Pact of Alliance between Japan and the Philippines, the armed cooperation of the latter country is required only in case of the joint defense of Filipino territory and independence.

Pledges Redeemed

The pledges openly given to the world by General Hideki Tojo, the Prime Minister, before the Imperial Diet have all been redeemed, one after another in quick succession, and the defense structure of Greater East Asia has been completed in consequence. It may be noted that in pursuance of the Prime Minister's open promises Japan has effected a wholesale revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty with the National Government of China, has lent fresh aid to Thailand, has granted independence to Burma and the Philippines and has arranged for the participation of the inhabitants of Malai and Java in administration. Japan's faithful fulfilment of her promises testifies to her sincerity of purpose and this may well be taken as an illustration of the putting into practise of her idea of building a moral world.

The various peoples in Greater East Asia who had been condemned to a life of humiliation for many years under the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism have now been emancipated once and for all, and purging themselves of the last vestige of colonial character, they have resumed their proper place as East Asiatic nations.

All this accounts for the designation of the War of Greater East Asia as a sacred war. Indeed, nothing short of the successful execution of this sacred war can perpetuate the emancipation of Greater East Asia. Such being the case, it is very important that the closest ties of collaboration should be forged quickly among the constituent units of Greater East Asia for the successful prosecution of the war. The formal recognition given by Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Thailand to the new State of Philippines soon after its declaration of independence is a big step in this right direction.

Relations Confined

In opening diplomatic relations with other countries, the new Government of the Philippines will pursue a policy indicated both in the Declaration of Independence and in President Laurel's inaugural speech. In view of the fact that the War of Greater East Asia is in full swing at present, the diplomatic relations of the new Republic must perforce be confined to those with the countries within East Asia and the Axis Powers, but as it must enter the comity of the nations of the world after the war, it is incumbent on all its people to make their best endeavors to achieve domestic solidarity and to increase the national resources.

The Filipinos have finally attained independence, it is up to the leaders of the new Republic to put forth special endeavors to achieve the firm union of the people. The revival of the national flag and the adoption of such national anthem and language as accord with the traditions, sentiments and customs of the nation are the first step toward the attainment of the racial unity. As is obvious from the struggles resolutely and persistently kept up by them to secure independence from American rule, the patriotism of the Filipinos is no less ardent than that of other East Asiatic nations. Their patriotic efforts to build new Philippines in close unity will also serve to help forward the firm establishment of Greater East Asia.

(End)

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

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Imperial Audience Is Granted Admiral Yoshida, Navy Heroes

Lieutenant-General Ken Koga Also Honored by Throne

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant an audience this morning to Admiral Zengo Yoshida, former Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Fleet in China Waters, who recently returned to Tokyo. Also invited besides Admiral Yoshida to the Imperial luncheon at the Homeiden at noon today were Vice-Admiral Mitsuyoshi Shimizu and Vice-Admiral Shiro Koike.

Admiral Yoshida proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 9 a.m. today and was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor in the Omote-Gozasho. Admiral Yoshida reported to the Throne on military affairs during his former office, in the presence of Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, and Chief of Naval Staff Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano. His Imperial Majesty gave gracious words to Admiral Yoshida.

Later, Admiral Yoshida was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

At noon, His Majesty the Emperor appeared in the Homeiden and graciously invited Admiral Yoshida as well as Vice-Admiral Shimizu and Vice-Admiral Koike to luncheon. At the luncheon were also present His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Navy Minister Admiral Shimada, Fleet-Admiral Nagano and others.

After the luncheon, His Imperial Majesty was also pleased to give tea to those who attended the luncheon at the Chigusa Hall. Furthermore, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a set of wooden wine cups with the Imperial Crest and a sum of money to Admiral Yoshida.

Following the audience given to Admiral Yoshida, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant an audience to Lieutenant-General Ken Koga, Vice-Admiral Torao Kurihara, Vice-Admiral Gizo Yamaguchi, Rear-Admiral Sentaro Omori, Rear-Admiral Shigeji Kaneko, Rear-Admiral Takeo Ariga and Rear-Admiral Kyugo Shimamoto, who recently returned from the front, at 10 a.m. today.

Lieutenant-General Koga was also received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

His Majesty the Emperor granted a set of wooden wine cups with the Imperial Crest and a sum of money to Lieutenant-General Koga, and a set of wine cups with the Imperial Crest each to Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi and Rear-Admirals Omori, Ariga and Shimamoto.

Press Comments

Monday, December 13
ASAHI—Reich-Soviet War
MAINICHI—Propaganda

Reich-Soviet War

ASAHI—The role and comparative importance of the Eastern Front within the whole war situation in Europe is extremely great, as ever. At the recent conference among the Soviet Union, America and Britain, it seems that a decision was made on the scale and the date for opening the second front; however, it appears that this "second front" will depend to a great extent on the trend of the situation on the Eastern Front.

It must be noted that at present, the Eastern Front shows a new phenomenon which would suggest an important change in the future. Already for the third time, grim "General Winter" has made his appearance on the wide fields of the Eastern Front, accompanied by snow and ice. Judging from the past development of the German-Soviet war, this "General Winter" ought to be absolutely the friend of the Red Army, and it was usually the time when taking advantage of the grim cold, the Red Army came out with its great offensives.

In this connection, the "Tragedy of Stalingrad" which occurred at that time last year, vividly comes back to our memory. However, it may be discovered that with the appearance of "General Winter," which ought to be as unfavorable to the German Army as it ought to be favorable to the Red Army, a remarkable difference exists as compared with last year.

The Red Army, which had been keeping up its violent offensives incessantly from last winter through last summer, would be supposed now to be just switching over to its winter campaign and to be pressing hard against the German Army. Yet, this year, the German Army has not only firmly stemmed this fierce offensive of the Soviets, but in a very important sector the German Army is displaying new positive activity far beyond mere defense and has switched to a very fierce offensive.

Especially, in the sector west of Kiev, the German forces under the command of Field-Marshal Fritz Erich von Mannstein have developed a fierce attack, and have recaptured the important town of Zhitomir. Moreover, pressing the Soviet forces back to the East, they are now gravely threatening the Soviet forces around Kiev. The intention of the Soviet forces which had driven a great wedge into this central sector of the front was to cut the German lines into two halves from North to South.

Of course this meant a very great danger to the German Army, but coming out suddenly with a fierce offensive, the Wehrmacht frustrated this Soviet move. This was a severe blow dealt by the German Army which had been waiting patiently and with circumspection, and is a fine example of the so-called "elastic strategy" which keeps a counter-offensive capacity in store for the proper occasion or necessity, and as such it deserves attention.

On the other hand the Red Army, in spite or rather on account of its recent territorial successes, has had to face a great extension of its commissary lines in the very midst of the vast plains which have been turned into wasteland, and the foregoing turn in the situation may partly be ascribed to the inevitable intensification of the Red Army's exhaustion resulting from the foregoing causes. Thus, altogether the present stage of the German-Soviet war must be said to suggest a most delicate aspect.

Some commentators in America and Britain would have it that the change during the past summer indicated the crumbling defeat of the German Army. But of course this propaganda had no foundation. The Red Army, which is frontally clashing with the Germans, judges the strength of the German Army more correctly than anyone else. It is not without reason that the Red Army authorities have warned of the miscalculation in thinking that the main strength of the German Army has diminished, pointing out that the Wehrmacht is still very powerful.

Yet on the other side, if everything is considered as a whole, the Red Army's offensive is still showing no signs of weakening, and while the fierce and violent fighting is never stopping, the German-Soviet war more and more is characterized as a great war of attrition.

Most joyful about this change in the German-Soviet war situation are indeed America and Britain, who are hoping for the joint collapse of Germany and the Soviet Union. With shouts of encouragement, instigation, deception, and plotting, and with all kinds of conferences which are all serving to attain those same purposes, this situation must be just as wished by America and Britain who are by no means intent on readily establishing the second front which is demanded by the Soviets. What comes to our mind when looking at the present stage of the German-Soviet war, is the urgent hope that Germany will be able speedily to dispose of the problem of the Eastern Front and to come to a decision there, in order that the day may come soon when Germany will be able to direct its main forces at the destruction of America and Britain.

Propaganda

MAINICHI—America and Britain are dreaming of winning a short-term victory. But the enemy has no ability or actual strength sufficient to accomplish its inordinate ambitions. The enemy war leaders have no war aims sufficiently fair and just to inspire and encourage their own nations. As a lateral move to make good this decisive weak point, the enemy's tactical propaganda of late has grown more and more furious and wily.

And yet there are still two questions concerning Japan or East Asia on which America and Britain do not want to touch. One is the American fleet's successive disastrous defeats suffered in the South Pacific and the other is the Joint Declaration adopted recently at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. This is because if America and Britain touch on the foregoing two questions they will reveal their own weak points and thus cause the collapse of their war policy.

The fact that America and Britain do not want to touch on the Joint Declaration of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations is because they cannot refute by any logic the magnificent and unassailable

(Continued on Page 2)

LOYAL ITALIANS ARE RECOGNIZED

Restrictions Imposed On Those in Shanghai Lifted on December 12

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 12.—Italian residents at Shanghai who are recognized as being loyal to the Italian Socialist Republic, will be released today from the treatment accorded them as pseudo enemy nationals. In this connection, the Japanese authorities in Shanghai issued the following statement:

"Since September 9, Italian residents at Shanghai were treated as pseudo enemy nationals following the surrender of Marshal Pietro Badoglio to the anti-Axis Powers. However, with the establishment of the Italian Socialist Republic, the Japanese Government has decided to restore the status of all the Italians in East Asia, who are recognized as being loyal to the Government of Premier Benito Mussolini. Therefore, all loyal Italians in Shanghai have been released today.

"Concerning Italian properties in Shanghai, an order was issued by the Imperial Army and Navy authorities on September 15 to the effect that their free disposal of properties was prohibited. However, in accordance with the new order of the same authorities, these properties will be released if they have no military significance.

"As no representative of the Italian Socialist Republic has been appointed for Shanghai, the Italian residents are instructed to form an autonomous committee to look after their affairs."

2,000 Italians Affected

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 12.—Members of the San Marco Battalion of the Italian marines, the crews of the Conte Verde and the gunboats Lepanto and Cariotta, members of the Italian diplomatic corps and consular staffs and members of the local Italian community returned to their normal status today after they had pledged allegiance to the Italian Socialist Republic.

Immediately following the ceremonies, the Italian set up a provisional Italian committee headed by Lieutenant-Commander Baldassari Bronandini (former commander of the San Marco Battalion, to look after the affairs of the Italian nationals pending the appointment of an official representative in Shanghai by the Italian Republic.

Under the proclamation issued today, the Commanders-in-Chief of the Japanese Army and Navy in the Shanghai area announced the lifting of the restrictions placed on the property of Italian nationals which were put into force on September 15.

The Italians who were freed from all restraints totaled approximately 2,000.

More Die of 'Flu' in Britain

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—Influenza of a virulent nature is raging unabated throughout England, with 976 persons having died last week, according to London reports. The death rate showed the highest figure since 1937, it is further revealed.

Regarding the appalling condition, the British Welfare Ministry announced today that the "flu" was not of the worst nature, but more were daily succumbing to the attack at an amazing rate.

10,000 Indian Kiddies Become Orphans Due to Bengal Famine

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 12.—The Provincial Government of Bengal announced today that approximately 10,000 Indian children have become orphans on account of the famine, say reports from Calcutta.

GEN. CHENNAULT IS PESSIMISTIC

Head of U.S. Air Force In China Describes Extreme Difficulties

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 12.—That the United States Air Force stationed in China is confronted with many extreme difficulties, is the admission made by Major-General Claire Chennault, in an article contributed in the latest issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Major-General Chennault is Commander of the United States 14th Air Force in China.

According to a dispatch received here, Chennault, in his article, points out, for instance, that many regions of this war theater have not even been mapped out by cartographers. Thus, he declares, the American fliers have to map out their own course as they fly.

Chennault also points out that the United States air force in China is at the end of the longest supply line in military history. He said that every bullet must be flown in across the highest mountains on earth.

These excuses are being offered by Chennault, it is said, as a means of explaining to the American people his poor showing in China.

U.S. Raiders Repulsed
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

HANKOW, December 12.—More than 10 American planes in China came attacking the Wuhan area at about 12:40 a.m. today but interferred in their operations by vigorous Japanese ground fire, fled in a hurry after blindly dropping more than 10 bombs at a certain undisclosed point and in the northwestern suburbs. Four Chinese were injured either critically or slightly.

U.S. Planes Raid F.I.C.; Repulsed by Japanese

Domei

HANOI, December 12.—A formation of United States planes stationed in China, comprised of eight Consolidated B-24's and four Curtiss P-40's, again attacked Hanoi this evening.

Encountered by fierce Japanese anti-aircraft fire, the enemy raiders fled in haste after indiscriminately dropping a large number of explosives and incendiary bombs on native residential quarters of the city.

Four hundred casualties were caused among Annamese citizens, while a large number of Annamese have been rendered homeless.

Hawaii Volcano Erupts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 12.—Mauna Loa, a volcano on Maui Island, in the Hawaiian Islands has been erupting intermittently since November 11, but United States army authorities are suppressing all reports about the eruption in fear of its becoming a guide to Japanese Air Forces, according to United Press reports from Honolulu.

No Christmas Trees for Yanks This Year; Shoppers Can Only Buy 'Ersatz' Goods

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—A Christmas, minus the cheer and joy of brightly lighted trees and abundance of presents, awaits the Americans this year due to the increasingly acute shortage of materials Even the White House, the reports say, will forego the usual Christmas tree. In connection with Christmas shopping, the News Week ventures the following comments:

"Christmas trees are scarce as well as expensive due to lack of labor. The supply of toys in the shops is not abundant and what does appear are almost all substitute goods. Watches are scarce and due to the wartime assets freezing law, even the sales of Swiss watches are under restrictions. Liquors are hard to obtain. One can get hold of leather goods, but the quality has fallen deplorably. There is a dearth in woven goods, too.

"Small metallic articles are obtainable, but many things are now made of substitute material. It is absolutely impossible to buy electrical apparatuses.

"Large-size and highly priced diamonds are still displayed in the jewelry stores, but the smaller-size stores, suitable for the average buyer, are no longer obtainable due to lack of expert diamond cutters. So Christmas shoppers this year will have to suffice with the buying of wartime bonds, paper or wooden toys, cheap quality jewelry, old furniture, records and such."

Envoy Oshima, Minister Meissner Of Reich Vow to Fight for Victory

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—Vows to fight on until complete victory is won against the United States and Britain were exchanged between Dr. Otto Meissner, Reich Minister without Portfolio, and Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, in the course of a meeting held here today to celebrate the second anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Military Agreement.

Present at the celebrations, besides Dr. Meissner and Ambassador Oshima, were Philippo Anfuso, Italian Ambassador to Berlin, representatives of other countries, which are signatories to the alliance pact, Dr. Adolf von Steengracht, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, acting as proxy for Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Labor Minister Franz Seldte and representatives of the Reich Army and Navy.

Dr. Meissner said:

"December 11, 1941 is one of the most significant and important dates in the history of the current war. Japan, Italy and Germany on that day pledged to unite their national strengths in order to protect themselves from the destructive plans of the enemy and on the basis of a tripartite military agreement undertook jointly to construct a New Order in Europe and East Asia. From that day the war has entered a new phase.

"If we look back on the two years of concerted struggle, it is seen that Germany now possesses vast occupied territory and has a far stretch of frontier before her, while Japan, having demolished the many fortifications of the United States and Britain, is in control of huge areas abounding in natural resources

"Italy, despite her many trials, has only become the stronger for her trying experience. Since Premier Benito Mussolini again became head of the Italian Socialist Republic, Japan, Germany and Italy have again become one and inseparable. Germany renews her pledge to fight until complete victory is won for the sake of a New World Order and everlasting peace."

Ambassador Oshima then stood up and declared:

"Japan in the name of her unshakable ties with Germany and Italy will never lay down her arms until the final victory is won."

He went on to emphasize the military and political successes of Japan against the United States and Britain, followed by Ambassador Anfuso's speech in praise of the ideals of the Tripartite Pact.

HULL BULLYING BALKAN STATES

Demands Bulgaria Hungary, Rumania Break Axis Ties

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 12.—Taking the Teheran Conference as an opportune juncture, the anti-Axis nations have launched exceedingly active propaganda warfare against the Balkan countries. The American Secretary of State Cordell Hull is said to have thrust a note of intimidation on the three Balkan nations, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, demanding that these countries withdraw from their alliance with Japan, Germany and Italy, according to reports from Washington.

In his note to the three Balkan countries, Hull most preposterously bullies the three Balkan nations by mentioning that they will not receive favorable consideration at the coming peace conference unless they withdraw now from the Axis camp.

Churchill Visits Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, December 12—Prime Minister Winston Churchill on his return from Cairo, stopped at the island of Gibraltar and inspected the defense fortifications at the military port, reports said.

F.D.R. Meets Eisenhower

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—President Franklin Roosevelt, who visited Malta Island on December 8, after the close of the Teheran and Cairo conferences is reported to have traveled through the North African area, consoling American officers and men there.

Later, he proceeded to Carthage where he met General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in North Africa, Brigadier-General Walter B. Smith, U.S. Chief of Staff in Europe, and Lieutenant-General Carl Spaatz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Air Force in North Africa, in conference and reported on the aforementioned conferences. At the same time, he discussed future military strategy.

Roosevelt Visits Malta

Domei

ZURICH, December 11.—President Franklin Roosevelt acting the role of a humanitarian unexpectedly made his appearance in Malta on December 8 presumably to console the garrisons on this "world's most bombed island". He remained for only three hours.

A report reaching here from Lausanne stated that after leaving Malta, Roosevelt arrived in southern Italy. He is expected shortly to visit the soldiers on the foremost Italian battle front. The world is only a stage for actor Roosevelt.

Eden in London

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, who attended the Teheran and

(Continued on Page 2)

ENGLAND IS HIT BY LUFTWAFFE

London Area Suffers Raid; 20 U.S. Planes Downed in Air Fight

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—German planes last night bombed military facilities in the southern and south-eastern sectors of England, causing some damage and casualties, the British military authorities announced today, according to London reports.

It was also revealed that some German bombers attacked the London area.

20 U.S. Planes Downed

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—Seventeen American "Flying Fortresses," and three fighter planes of the United States Army 8th Air Corps were shot down by German air forces during the course of the aerial combat tonight following the blind bombing attack on Emden, German fortified naval port, according to London reports.

U.S. Plane Crashes

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—One American Flying Fortress, yesterday afternoon crashed aground in the vicinity of Cadaques, Gerona Province, Spain, and the crew of ten were killed in the accident, according to reports from Madrid.

U.S. Reveals Casualties

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—The United States Government has been concealing the personnel losses in the present war, but the Office of War Information announced yesterday the personnel losses suffered by the American forces since the Pearl Harbor attack, as 129,422 men, according to Washington reports. The losses include: dead, 28,187; wounded,

(Continued on Page 2)

Famed U.S. Airman Killed by Japanese In Pacific Battle

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—Edward H. O'hara, famed aviator and recognized as peerless among the United States aviation circles, was shot down and killed in an encounter with the Japanese Air Units during a furious night battle in the central Pacific area, declared a reporter on one of the aircraft carriers in that area.

GERMANS STOP LANDING MOVE

Destroy 12 Soviet Vessels in Area South of Kerch

Domei

LISBON, December 12.—Soviet attacks in the Kerch area as well as east of Kirovograd, 62 miles southwest of Kremenchug, and in the Cherkassy sector, and continued Reich counter-thrusts at Zhitomir and Korosten characterized hostilities on the Eastern Front.

South of Kerch, the Red Army attempted a night landing, but was frustrated by the Wehrmacht which destroyed 12 Soviet landing boats.

East of Kirovograd, Soviet attacks launched on a wide front were beaten off after bitter fighting which witnessed the destruction of 63 Soviet tanks. Renewed Red Army attacks in the Cherkassy area were also fruitless.

Meanwhile, massive German tank and infantry thrusts at Zhitomir and Korosten continued to make progress.

Local engagements marked the fighting on the South Italian front, with the Wehrmacht repulsing enemy attacks on both banks of the Venafro River as well as in the sector along the Adriatic coast.

The enemy directed its main activities to the dispatch of reinforcements to the Mignano sector where strong tank and artillery formations were brought up.

Meanwhile, the United States air force made a daylight terror attack on Emden and lost 24 bombers, most of which were four-engined planes.

Cherkassy Fight Rages

Fierce fighting is taking place in and around the town of Cherkassy, in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, German military authorities announced today, according to a special Berlin dispatch to the Asahi on December 11.

It was also revealed that the Germans have abandoned the twon of Tchigirin, west of Kremenchug.

Soviet Failure Seen

A British military commentator has aroused wide attention with his statement in a recent article, to the effect that "the Soviet offensive on the Eastern Front which has been carried on since the summer has practically ended without achieving its original goal," according to a Berlin dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

According to the same dispatch, the above British statement is fully endorsed by German military authorities who declared that "it is possible that the Soviet forces are preparing again for a winter offensive; but after the marked weakening of the Soviet drives following their obstinate summer campaign,

(Continued on Page 2)

Filipino Soldier in American Army Raps Racial Discrimination Toward Compatriots

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—A Filipino private in the First Philippines Infantry Corps, signing himself Manuel Paken, bewails the discriminatory treatment at the hands of the American people in an article entitled "Army Life" appearing in the recent issue of the American magazine, New Republic.

"We have been training earnestly and strenuously to become one of America's superior soldiers," begins the article, "and we belong to the First Philippines Infantry Corps of the United States army.

"However, my friend Sergeant Julian Pela and several of his friends were turned down in every restaurant in Maryville, California. They were wearing with candid pride their American army uniforms and anyone could tell at a glance that they were American soldiers. They were modest in their attitude and their behavior orderly. But their skins were brown.

"Others were refused admission to the movies and if allowed entrance were set humiliatingly apart in some fifth class seats When our wives come to visit us, they cannot bring the family along, because hotel accommodations are denied to the Filipinos.

"We, who are members of the American army and had thought ourselves as full fledged American citizens, have discovered with profound astonishment the true aspects of democracy. How happy we will be if the restaurants serve us cheerfully and willingly and the hotels do not extract discriminative and exorbitant rates from us, just because we are Filipinos."

JAPANESE TRAP 3 CHIANG ARMIES

Nippon Air Units Bomb Enemy Reenforcements Near Changteh

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 12.—Japanese Forces which occupied Changteh are at present tightening the cordon around Chungking's 58th Army and 72nd Army, as well as the provisionally organized 2nd Army, which were belatedly dispatched from the Ninth War Zone to reenforce the Changteh garrison, and have reached the Hsiatsoshan-Pichiapu sector, located 20 kilometers southwest of Changteh.

Meanwhile, Japanese Army Air Units in close cooperation with Ground Units are carrying out relentless bombing attacks on entrapped reenforcements.

It is recalled that the Japanese Forces have already virtually annihilated Chungking's first reenforcements, which were also dispatched from the Ninth War Zone and composed of the 99th Army, 100th Army and 10th Army.

Chungking Army Routed

Domei

CHANGCHIAKOW, December 11.—The XX Unit of the Japanese Army which engaged in mopping-up operations against the Chungking troops, realized the following war results in November:

Number of the armed clashes	68
Total strength of the enemy forces	6,185
Enemy bodies left behind	162
War captives	82
Enemy military installations demolished	115
Horses killed	22
War trophies:	
Rifles	35
Rifle bullets	1,072
Hand grenades	356

In addition many other war supplies were captured by the Japanese Unit.

CHARITY CAMPAIGN IS HELD IN MANILA

Women's Auxiliary of Kalibapi Is Active

Domei

MANILA, December 12.—A record crowd is expected to attend the Christmas program of the Kalibapi Women's Auxiliary Service on the morning of December 15 in the Metropolitan Theater. Following addresses by Leon Guinto, Mayor of Manila, and Camilio Osias, Director-General of the Kalibapi, a stage play "Bayan Ko" will be staged.

The program will signal the beginning of a series of activities of the Kalibapi Women's Auxiliary Service in connection with the relief program opening the emergency job placement stations in different districts in Manila.

The proceeds from the program will be contributed to the Christmas charity drive, which topped 85,000 pesos this morning following a three weeks' campaign.

America Reveals Prices Of Various Warplanes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—The United States Government recently announced the official prices of her warplanes in an obvious effort to divert public attention from the losses suffered by the American forces in the South Pacific. In this connection, the magazine Colliers gives the following table:

1,200 horse power fighter plane	$ 70,000
2,000 horse power fighter plane	125,000
Torpedo plane	150,000
Twin-Motored Scout-Bomber	250,000
"Flying Fortress" bomber	450,000

Yamaji Sees Axis Victory

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—Japanese Minister to Bulgaria, Akira Yamaji, together with German Minister Hans Adolf Beckerle to Bulgaria, gave interviews to the Bulgarian press today and expressed their confidence in sure victory of the Axis Forces on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Germany-Italy Military Alliance on December 11, 1941, according to reports from Sofia.

INFLATION PERIL HARASSING U.S.

Trouble Over Food Subsidy, Tax Raise, Labor Is Result

Domei

BUENOS AIRES December 11.—Inflation in the United States is becoming more serious every day, despite the efforts of the Government to suppress it, and all important political questions facing that country today have developed from the inflation problem. The following three are the most important of such political problems arising from inflation which may cause serious effects on the American home front if they are not solved.

1. Food Production Subsidy Question: The United States Government proposed to peg the prices of foodstuffs at the present maximum figures by giving subsidies for their production, and asked Congress to approve an outlay of $800,000,000 for this purpose. But leading Congressmen from agricultural States have strongly opposed the bill on the ground that if such a subsidy system is adopted it will have to be maintained in the future and that there is a danger these subsidies being utilized for political purposes.

On November 23, the House of Representatives passed a bill prohibiting subsidies and submitted it to the Senate. It is reported that the Senate is likely to approve the bill. When Congress approves this bill President Roosevelt is expected to exercise his right to veto it, and thus a frontal conflict between the President and Congress is expected.

2. Taxation Increase Question: The Government submitted to Congress a bill proposing an increase of $10,500,000,000 in tax revenues but the House of Representatives sliced the amount to about one-fifth, or $2,100,000,000. The Senate is also likely to further revise the bill. However, the Government insists that the proposed taxation increase is absolutely necessary to meet the vast war expenses and to suppress inflation. Congress, on the other hand, is demanding a reduction in the budget for the next fiscal year.

3. Labor Wage Question: A bill for a wage raise of 8 cents per hour for railway workers, numbering more than 1,000,000 has been presented to Congress. With this increase the total additional wages paid to railway workers will amount to $204,000,000. If this bill is passed and the wage increase is legalized, the little steel formula that the Government regards as the iron rule will collapse. On the other hand, railway workers are still dissatisfied with the wage raise of 8 cents per hour, and are still intent on carrying out a general strike. On this problem, the Government has to face not only Congress but also the workers.

United States Revises Censorship System

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—The United States Government for the first time since the outbreak of the war, has moderated its censorship system, according to Washington dispatches.

Formerly, reports giving estimates on the progress of the production of war material and the movement of lend-lease supplies were prohibited, but under the present revision, such reports can be made.

In the past, announcements on ship losses were made by the United States Navy Department, but in future, all authorities concerned may publish such reports. Also, diplomatic negotiations which do not have any connection with military operations are free to be reported.

However, censorship by the army and navy is absolute on matters concerning the world war situation.

Spain Uses Seized Planes

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—In accordance with the Spanish Government's recent decision to confiscate all American planes which have made forced landings in the country, already some confiscated planes are reported to have been put into airline service, according to reports from Madrid reached here today.

It is further revealed that American planes operating in the Mediterranean area have often trespassed Spanish territories.

Benes Signs Treaty

Domei

MOSCOW, December 12.—Representatives of the Soviet Government and the refugee Czechoslovakian Government signed a treaty of friendship and mutual aid today at the Kremlin.

After the signing of the treaty, President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia attended a banquet given by Mikhail L. Kalinin, Chief of the Presidium of the Soviet Union.

U.S. LOWER HOUSE SCORES WASTEFUL EXPENDITURES

Hits Britain Exporting American-Made Goods

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—The question of reducing the wasteful expenditures for the execution of the Lend-Lease Act has now become one of the problems seriously discussed by United States political circles, according to Washington reports.

Robert Jones, member of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, taking up the subject declared:

"The wasteful expenditures of the Government under the Lend-Lease Act are simply beyond imagination. If the items of expenditures are fully investigated and extravagant spending is cut down, hundreds of billion dollars will be saved. The taxation increase of more than $10,000,000,000 demanded of by the Government will become unnecessary when the Lend-Lease expenses are slashed.

"On the other hand, the United States is supplying vast quantities of materials to Britain under the Lend-Lease Act, but the crafty British, in consideration of the post-war situation, are stamping American products with the 'Made in England' mark and exporting them to third countries. This fact cannot be overlooked."

PUNJAB ADOPTS RATION SYSTEM

Price of Cereals Also Fixed by Indian Authorities

Domei

LONDON, December 12.—The Punjab provincial authorities, as in the case of Bengal, had been conducting a series of conferences with the Indian Government on counter-measures against the food shortage in the province. The provincial government has finally given over to the contentions of the Central Government and a decision was reached to adopt food price control measures and the rationing system for Punjab.

In this connection, the Punjab provincial government reportedly issued the following announcement to the people of the province today:

"In accordance with the instructions from the Viceroy, the Punjab Provincial Government has decided to fix the price of wheat and other cereals and to adopt food rationing system for the principal cities as soon as satisfactory preparations have been completed."

The Governor of Punjab further announced that he regretted exceedingly the fact that the food policy submitted by the provincial authorities was not approved by the Viceroy Archibald Wavell but that he was strongly opposed to any requisitioning of the foodstuff held in store by the people.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

claims and ideals of the Asiatic peoples indicated in this historic Declaration. The enemy might be assuming that he is "silently ignoring" the Joint Declaration of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations—the Greater East Asiatic Charter—but the Greater East Asiatic construction war which is progressing and being intensified every moment does demonstrate eloquently the universality and propriety of the Greater East Asiatic Charter.

Just as our strategical position may claim to be invincible, our propaganda front, too, which is rooted in justice and truthfulness, may pride itself as being so solid in its principles as to allow no counter-offensive of the enemy. The problem only lies in the one point: how should this absolutely advantageous propaganda front be directed and operated? But this direction and operation is in truth something by no means difficult. In order to smash the fighting will of the enemies of our Empire, the enemies of Asia, and the enemies of mankind, all we have to do is, on all available occasions and through all available methods, to propagate and spread our just and fair war motives in a relentless drive among the enemies and among the neutral countries. It is needless to say that the newspapers and journalists of this country, who are standing in the foremost front line of the propaganda war, will devote all their abilities for the further cooperation in an even more powerful development of the propaganda war.

Rites for 47 Ronin Due

The 242nd anniversary of the Ako Vendetta will be observed at the Sengakuji Temple, Shiba, with a memorial service to be held at 1:30 p.m., December 14, under the auspices of the Tokyo Metropolis, Central Gishi Society and other organizations. There will be lectures and other programs to recollect the deeds of the 47 Ronin.

FUTURE BRIGHT FOR BURMESE

After Years of Hardships Nation Finally Stands on Own Feet

Domei

RANGOON, December 12.—A new dawn is finally breaking for Burma as the historic year 1943 rapidly comes to a close. For, during the past a high degree of dependency on foreign countries has characterized the economic condition of Burma. Its system of foreign trade and industries was alike ill balanced and easily collapsible. In order to facilitate the exploitation of Burma as its colony, Britain crippled the economic condition of that country, forming it into a producing center of different raw materials and a market for British goods. Moreover, Burma was required to play a subsidiary role to India's economy.

For the past ten years, Burma has been exporting every year 503,000,000 rupees of different materials and importing 258,000,000 rupees of foreign goods. The favorable trade balance of 245,000,000 rupees was absorbed year after year by Britain in the form of interests on British investments in Burma and as salaries of the British officials stationed in the country. Burma's economy thus has been left in a state of dependency on foreign trade. For instance, it was exporting 60 per cent of all rice produced in the country, 50 per cent of teak, 85 per cent of cotton, 100 per cent of ores, and 80 per cent of oil. These raw materials occupied 86 per cent of the entire export of that country.

In the meantime, 75 per cent of the silk consumption in the country was covered by imported silk, 100 per cent of the coal consumption was met by imports; likewise, 100 per cent of machines, 90 per cent of the leather articles and hide, 30 per cent of the oil for cooking purposes, and 100 per cent of chemicals were covered by imports.

About 55 per cent of the foreign trade of Burma was covered by trade with India and 80 per cent of its foreign trade was covered by its trade with the British territories, including India.

Thus, in spite of the abundant supply of natural wealth it enjoys, Burma has had no system for the production of many finished articles of importance. In the supply of raw materials also, Burma was unable to meet the home consumption, except for rice, teak and ores.

Old Agrarian System

Burma was handling its ill-balanced economy under an old fashioned agrarian economy. For instance, 71 per cent of the entire population of Burma was engaged in farming. The manufacture of raw materials was handled by primitive handicraft methods. The greater portion of the raw materials, however, was taken to several places with modern facilities of communication and traffic by means of 790,000 ox-carts. A small portion of these raw materials was supplied to the few modern factories in Burma. But, the greater portion was exported to foreign countries. Burma's modern industries thus were also checked in their advance, the extraction or transportation of the raw materials for export, or the first process of manufacturing being all the Burmese were allowed to do. All industries were chained to their primitive stage of development.

Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the British and the Indian troops, in cooperation with the Chungking army, destroyed all the modern industries of Burma, which were still in its infancy. As a matter of course, the communications between Burma and India and other British territories were cut off. Thus, the few modern industries Burma had had in the prewar days were destroyed by the British forces and the country was thrown into a helpless condition.

It is, therefore, very remarkable that Burma is now playing an important role in the War of Greater East Asia and in its reconstruction activities. Numerous conditions, however, must be fulfilled yet before Burma can set up a really perfect economic system.

Conditions Governing Future

In the first place, Burma must operate its economy so as to meet the requirements of the present war. For instance, the country is required to concentrate its efforts on the completion of its traffic and communication systems.

In the second place, Burma which is exposed to the ravages of war, is required to exercise constant efforts to restore the damage done by the enemy. The creation of new industries in Burma must be conducted side by side with the protection of the existing industries.

In the third place, Burma, in view of the fact that it is now a perfect independent country, must show its creative faculty and its keen sense of responsibility in prosecuting the task imposed on its shoulders.

As stated in the preceding paragraphs, the wartime economy of Burma, on account of its close proximity to the enemy's country and of its being a new independent nation, is under some restrictions. Nevertheless, Burma is now exercising strenuous efforts to throw away its crippled system of industries and quickly creating a new economic structure that will secure its economic self-sufficiency. Up to the present, Burma has already finished its preparations for the prosecution of its duties as an advanced post of military communication, and completed its traffic system to meet the direct requirements of military operations. At the same time, Burma is doing its best to produce important ores and other raw materials essential for the prosecution of the present war on the one hand, and to create quickly an economic system that may secure its self-sufficiency. In other words, Burma is now striving to manufacture various commodities from the raw materials produced in the country, while creating new industries which may be developed by means of the raw materials obtainable in the country. In this connection, Burma is taking different measures as follows:—

1. From the beginning of this year, Burma set about the prosecution of the cotton production increase plan by employing numerous hand looms and establishing a greater cotton spinning industry by means of the spinning machines brought from Japan.

2. Beginning with this year, a part of the land devoted to rice cultivation has ben converted to the growing of jute. Already 10,000 acres have been turned to the production of this product and it is expected that a large-scale production of gunny sacks will be begun in the future.

3. The piscatorial enterprise has been developed tremendously. In the past, Burma has mainly been occupied with coastal fishery but since the summer of last year, pelagic fishing has been encouraged by the authorities and an exceedingly favorable record has been achieved so far in this newer field.

Strikes Cut Output Of Coal in Britain

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—The frequent occurrences of coal mine strikes in Britain has resulted in a drop in coal output, it is reported from London.

In this connection, the British authorities announced that the coal output for November totaled 3,815,000 tons, registering a decrease of over 5,000 tons compared with October.

Hull Bullying Balkan States

(Continued From Page 1)

Cairo conferences returned to London by air, today, accompanied by American Ambassador to London John G. Winant, according to London reports.

May Visit London

President Franklin Roosevelt, who is at present inspecting the Italian front will shortly meet rebel Italian Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio. However, this report is being denied in American quarters, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated December 11 to the Asahi

Again, according to a report in the Daily Mail from its New York special correspondent, Roosevelt may visit London before returning to Washington

U.S. to Strengthen Defense

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—The United States House of Representatives today passed a bill allotting $235,000,000 to establish naval facilities along the Pacific as well as Atlantic coasts and immediately submitted it to the Senate, according to Washington reports.

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E. ASIA SCRIBES LAUD NEW P.I.

Also Hail Solidarity Of Nippon at Talks During Manila Visit

Domei

MANILA, December 11.—Unparalleled solidarity is the impression strikingly imparted to the people who visit Japan, was the unanimous opinion of East Asiatic journalists expressed during the course of a roundtable discussion with local newsmen at the Philippines Club here yesterday afternoon.

At the same time, the newsmen observed that notable progress is being made by the Republic of Philippines in the difficult task of nation-building under the leadership of President Jose P. Laurel.

U Tun Than, who represented Burma at the recent General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers, which was held in Tokyo recently, stated: "Japan's home front is being well maintained. The Japanese people are perfectly disciplined. On the streets and in tramcars, everywhere this is evident. Since discipline counts so much in warfare this quality is a big factor in Japan's war effort."

Adi Wogoro, a Sumatran journalist, declared: "Japan's strength lies in the solidarity, simplicity and harmony of living as well as in the united efforts of the people."

Giving his impressions of Manila Ishak bin Haji Mahammand, a Malai newsman said: "Manila is a city of complexions in the sense that many different types of East Asiatic faces can be seen. This is of course merely an outward sign. Inwardly the spirit of unity is growing stronger in Filipino hearts."

Sathit Semanil, a Thai journalist stated: "The Philippines led by President Laurel is making great strides in domestic rehabilitation in order to consolidate its position as a vital organic member of Greater East Asia."

U Tun Pe, a Burmese newsman observed: "I saw your National Assembly at work and I can say your legislature is composed of competent and able parliamentarians. Also your constitution is progressive while your people are united in their determination to fight the Anglo-American Powers."

Referring to the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers, U Tun Than said, on behalf of his companions: "We emerged from the Assembly fully conscious of our role as soldiers of ideological warfare which we must win together with the fighters on the foremost fronts in order to make Asia for Asiatics a living reality."

Nippon Association Formed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 11.—For the purpose of further bolstering the relations between Japan and Finland, the Japanese Association was established yesterday in Helsingfors, according to reports from the city.

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BRAZIL TO DISPATCH TROOPS ABROAD SOON

Officers Arrive in U.S. To Get Special Training

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—Brazil is now militarily almost under the control of the United States, and it is reported that Brazilian troops will be soon dispatched abroad. Sixty Brazilian army officers to command the Brazilian troops to be sent abroad arrived at Washington and are receiving training, according to reports from that city.

These Brazilian officers are gven special training necessary for joint campaigns with the United States forces abroad. The first group of Brazilian troops will be dispatched abroad during January.

It is further reported that several groups of Brazilian officers, one group consisting of 50 officers, will arrive in the United States and enter the Artillery School or the Staff School to receive special training.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—The sudden resignation of General Perdor A. Monteiro, Brazilian Chief of Army Staff today was announced by the Brazilian Government, according to reports from Rio de Janeiro. However, no detail was disclosed regarding his sudden resignation.

Germans Stop Landing Move

(Continued From Page 1)

the fighting situation is now temporarily showing a quiet aspect.

Meanwhile, another special Berlin dispatch to the same paper states that the Eastern Front is at present reported to be in a state of stagnation, owing to unfavorable climatic conditions, with much rain, snow, and mud. However, fierce fighting is repeatedly being carried on in the two sectors on the Dnieper Bend and around Korosten and Zhitomir.

The Soviet forces in the Dnieper Bend sector are repeating their attacks and pouring in fresh reserves, but are being repulsed by the German forces.

U.S. Renames Corps in Iran

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 11.—The United States Transportation Corps in Iran has been renamed as the Persian Gulf Corps on December 8, according to Teheran reports.

The United States Transportation Corps in Iran was formerly under the command of the United States Army Headquarters at Cairo, but with the renaming of the corps, it has now been placed under the direct control of the War Department. This change was effected as the result of the recent Teheran Conference and is for intensifying the supply of goods from the United States to the Soviet Union via Iran.

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THAI ECONOMY IS BOLSTERED

Government Assures Wholehearted Aid To All Enterprises

Domei

BANGKOK, December 13.—The Thai Government clarified its domestic economic policy in an announcement issued on Friday in the name of Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, assuring positive encouragement and assistance to agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises in paving the way of the realization of the nation's economic self-sufficiency.

The announcement stated that the Government seeks only the prosperity of private enterprises and is ready to invest in those private enterprises requiring further capital and to participate in their management if necessary, and that the Government will transfer its shares to civilian stockholders when such enterprises have been stabilized sufficiently to operate without Government aid.

It was further revealed that in the agricultural field, the Government will make efforts to increase farm production, promote cattle breeding and render assistance in sales of various agricultural products at reasonable prices.

In the industrial realm, the Government places particular emphasis on the development of industries for the manufacture of daily necessities in view of the current tightness in supply of those goods. It was revealed that encouragement of mining is also planned.

The announcement also disclosed that the Government intends to give assistance to businessmen with the view of promoting commercial activities.

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Solidification of State Is Turkey's Objective

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 12.—Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu declared that it is the intention of the Turkish Government to give all efforts for the construction of a powerful Republic of Turkey, in his speech opening the National Assembly.

The Popular Party is to hold its mass meeting on December 14, and the Government is expected to issue a formal report on the Cairo Conference.

England Is Hit By Luftwaffe

(Continued From Page 1)

39,974; missing 32,833; and taken as prisoners, 28,428.

1,289 U.S. Marines Lost

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—The United States Naval Headquarters in the South Pacific announced on December 9 the casualties suffered by the the United States Marines during November at Bougainville Island as 254 dead, 962 wounded, 73 missing or a total of 1,289 men according to Washington reports.

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